

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Thursday, August 4, 1994

No. 34,658

Shunning the New South Africa, Foreign Investors Hold Off

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG—Courtship South Africa last year, the advance scouts of Western money brought an alluring message: Make peace and take the free market pledge, and a thousand projects will bloom. But 10 months after Nelson Mandela formally invited foreign business to come back, and three months after the elections that secured this reborn capitalist presidency, South Africa has yet to see the surge of investment needed to fuel growth and jobs.

The country reached an almost miraculous political consensus, leading to the end of economic sanctions and the resultant isolation. Mr. Mandela has

adopted a sober, growth-oriented economic policy. But investors have found a host of reasons to hold back.

The labor force is costly, unskilled and militant. Trade barriers and currency-exchange controls have yet to fall. There are doubts about the government's long-term commitment to capitalism, and about whether Mr. Mandela can contain the expectations of the impoverished majority.

As an investment opportunity, South Africa is an oddball—part Third World, part First World, situated at the bottom of the globe and attached to a continent that Western investors tend to see, at best, as terra incognita, and, at worst, as doomed.

"In just about every presentation, there's somebody who stands up and asks me, 'What about

Rwanda?'" said Charles H. Allison, executive director of New Africa Advisors, a U.S. company that has been trying to get pension funds to buy a stake in new South African businesses.

Rwanda, that tiny country ruptured by ethnic hatred, is 1,500 miles to the north and is as economically relevant to South Africa as Bosnia is to Boston. But to many overseas investors, it is all Africa.

Mr. Allison, whose company is owned by African-Americans bent on opening that psychological frontier, believes the money will come, and so do many business-savvy South Africans. They point to South Africa's sophisticated business infrastructure and natural bounty.

But so far, it is still an open question whether Mr.

Mandela will ever get the kind of investment he needs, the kind that produces exports, growth and jobs. The foreign capital inflow so far has consisted mainly of bargain-seekers buying shares in long-established companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

U.S. and British investment houses set up funds to buy South African stocks and bonds, and at the turn of the year net purchases jumped to 1,094 billion rand, or \$299.6 million at current exchange rates, more than double the 440 million rand in December.

But since April more foreign money has flowed out than in, a trend that brokers attribute partly to a worldwide anxiety about stocks, but partly to cold

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5 Frenchmen Shot to Death By Guerrillas In Algiers

Attackers Tried to Park Booby-Trapped Car at Embassy Housing Area

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
PARIS—In one of the most brazen attacks yet on foreigners living in Algeria, five French citizens were shot and killed Wednesday by suspected Muslim guerrillas who were attempting to drive a car bomb into the French Embassy's main housing complex.

The French defense minister, Francois Leotard, said three gendarmes and two embassy officials were killed in an exchange of gunfire when they intercepted the attackers. The guerrillas were trying to park a booby-trapped vehicle in a residential area of Algiers where more than 70 members of the French community live under tight security.

The bomb was subsequently defused, preventing what could have been a much worse incident. But the four gunmen apparently managed to flee before Algerian authorities sealed off the area.

In Paris, the government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur condemned what it called "a barbarian act" and urged all French expatriates whose presence is not essential to leave Algeria immediately. About 2,000 French citizens, not including perhaps as many as 75,000 Algerians who claim dual nationality, are estimated to be living there, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Following an emergency cabinet meeting, Mr. Leotard and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé flew to Algiers to assess the security situation and to offer condolences to relatives of the victims. Mr. Leotard said that France would increase protection for those citizens who remained and demand greater efforts from the Algerian government to guard the foreign community.

At least 56 foreigners, including 15 French nationals, have been killed since radical members of the Islamic Armed Group announced 10 months ago that they would target foreign residents for assassination as part of their campaign to topple the army-backed government.

Ever since the authorities canceled a general election 30 months ago that the Islamic Salvation Front appeared poised to win, clandestine warfare between security services and Islamic militants has killed more than 4,000 people.

Besides secular foes, including prominent intellectuals, teachers and lawyers, Islamic insurgents have been going after the dwindling expatriate community, which has helped the government sustain the petroleum and natural gas industries.

In the past month alone, seven Italians and seven East Europeans were found dead with their throats slashed, a method that has become the brutal signature of the Islamic Armed Group. Diplomats and other experts on Algeria say this radical group, led by veterans of the Afghanistan war, appears to have broken operational ties with the Armed Islamic Movement.

France and other Western governments have been pressing the government of President Liamine Zouari to seek a political settlement with those fundamentalists willing to renounce violence. But his two-track policy of trying to crack down on guerrilla activity while encouraging a dialogue with Islamic moderates seems to have failed on both counts.

After a lull during the spring, Islamic guerrillas have escalated their attacks this summer against government targets and foreigners. Meanwhile, Mr. Zouari's attempts to initiate contacts with the Front's jailed leaders have foundered over the Front's demands for an unconditional amnesty and restoration of free elections.

Fearing a tidal wave of immigrants if Algeria should descend into economic chaos and civil war, France has successfully lobbied its Western allies to join in rescheduling Algeria's \$26 billion foreign debt in order to give Mr. Zouari's government a new lease on life.

But in spite of its clout as the former colonial power, France has not convinced other countries, notably the United States, that a secular government in Algeria must be supported at all costs or Islamic regimes will sweep across North Africa.

To the dismay of French and Algerian authorities, the Clinton administration has nurtured contacts with Front representatives in order to court a more friendly relationship with a new regime that U.S. diplomats say is bound to include an important Islamic component.

Fighting Flares In Bosnia as Serbs Reject Partition Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina—Defying the international community as well as their supporters in Serbia, the Bosnian Serbs' self-declared republic assembly voted Wednesday to reject the latest peace plan for Bosnia.

The lawmakers voted instead to hold a referendum Aug. 27-28 on the international plan that would divide Bosnia roughly evenly between them and their Muslim-Croat enemies.

The Bosnian Serbs' latest denunciation coincided with an increase in fighting in troublespots across Bosnia.

The referendum on the territorial division of Bosnia between the Serbs and the Muslim-Croat federation is expected to confirm the Bosnian Serb leadership's rejection of the plan, lawmakers said.

The major powers that drafted the peace plan—the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Britain—have called for stiffer sanctions against Serbia and its Montenegrin ally if the Serbs in neighboring Bosnia reject the peace plan. They say a referendum is a time-wasting measure.

The vote to reject the plan also puts the Bosnian Serbs on a collision course with the Serbian government, which on Tuesday threatened to cut off all aid.

The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, said in a speech to the assembly before the vote that the Bosnian Serbs would have moved to a full war footing and prepare for closed borders with Serbia. "Probably we shall have to declare a state of war, full mobilization and rationed supplies," he warned.

As the Bosnian Serb assembly gathered, United Nations officials reported a surge in fighting in northern and northeastern Bosnia and more sniper fire in Sarajevo.

Before the vote, a statement denouncing the peace plan was issued by SRNA, the Bosnian Serb news agency, from the stronghold of Pale, just east of besieged Sarajevo. It said the Bosnian Serbs' leaders deemed the partition plan unacceptable, saying it had been "deliberately compiled in such a way as to be unacceptable for the Serb side."

"Acceptance of such a thing would represent a betrayal of the Serb people," the statement said.

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UNEASY FREEDOM—Taslima Nasrin, a Bangladesh author threatened with death by Muslim militants, leaving a court in Dhaka on Wednesday after posting bail. She came out of hiding to face charges of insulting Islam. Page 4.

The Merger Is Back and The Players Look Global

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK—Mergers are returning to the business world in a huge new wave. Unlike the mania of the 1980s that was driven by financial engineering and corporate ego, today's mergers are based on globalization, changing competition and rationalized new strategies.

Within the past 24 hours, mergers, buyouts or takeovers have either been announced or settled that will reshape such diverse fields as the U.S. pharmaceutical and insurance industries, the paper and packaging industry in Europe and the United States, and Britain's warring supermarket chains. (Page 9)

The largest was an \$8.5 billion offer Tuesday by American Home Products for American Cyanamid Co., the richest in a recent wave of consolidations by U.S. pharmaceutical companies, which along with hospitals are under public pressure to cut costs and offer wider and more efficiently organized lines of products and services. But that is only part of the story.

"This wave has been under way all year for strategic reasons: tougher world competition means more consolidation," said Martin Sikora, editor of *Mergers & Acquisitions* magazine, who teaches the subject at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business.

"The Big Four, in addition to health care, are defense, where the number one customer, the Pentagon, is buying less; financial services, where the reasons range from interstate banking to the globalization of markets; and the information superhighway companies, where everyone is reshuffling the cards for the right mix."

Accurate figures are hard to gather at the height of the struggle, but in the United States Mr. Sikora's magazine has found 2,045 mergers during the first half of the year worth \$84.4 billion, compared to 1,892 worth \$70.3 billion for the first half of last year.

That is an annual rate of 4,090 for this year—and the second half of the year usually produces more than the first—compared to a low of 3,513 mergers worth \$138 billion in 1991. The merger wave has also hit less glamorous industries, such as automobile parts, where the dominant companies in mature industries are cutting costs by rationalizing their supplies.

Another kind of rationalization was represented in the deal arranged for Jefferson Smurfit Group, an Irish paper and cardboard manufacturer in Europe and the United States, to buy the paper and packaging operations of France's Cie. de St. Gobain SA for 5.63 billion francs (\$1.04 billion). The French company, Mr. Sikora noted, was spread too thin over half a dozen businesses, while paper and packaging is a mature industry that gobbles up capital and must strategically position its operations worldwide to be profitable.

Most dramatic of the latest deals is the offer by American Home to buy American Cyanamid for \$95 a share, about 50 percent above Tuesday's opening price of \$62.25. Before the bid came to snafu it away, Cyanamid was negotiating with the Anglo-American pharmaceutical giant SmithKline Beecham to swap divisions and possibly sell off the Cyanamid agricultural chemical and pesticide units.

Stock analysts reckoned that the sale value of these nonmedical businesses could be as high as \$4 billion, which would justify American Home's high cash bid—and that might make the company an inviting target for someone else now that it is in play.

In financial services, American General Corp. of Houston bid \$2.6 billion in cash for Unitrin Inc. after the Chicago firm's board had rejected two previous offers to maintain the company's independence. The bid represents a 30 percent premium over Tuesday's stock price. American General specializes in consumer finance and is one of the largest U.S. providers of private retirement annuities, which would dovetail with Unitrin's major lines in life, health, property and casualty insurance. Together they would reach more than 8 million households and gross \$6 billion a year.

Police Kill 3 Protesters as General Strike Paralyzes Lagos

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LAGOS—At least three people were killed Wednesday during clashes between the police and protesters demanding the release of the politician Moshood K.O. Abiola, witnesses and pro-democracy campaigners said.

The violence occurred on the first day of a general strike also aimed at securing Chief Abiola's freedom. At least six people were injured in the clashes, as protesters in

LAGOS lit bonfires and blocked roads, a member of the National Democratic Coalition said.

The National Labor Congress instructed the 5 million members of its 41 unions to join a strike by oil workers that began on July 4. Lagos, the main commercial center, was largely deserted.

Bola Tinubu, a former senator, said the demonstrators had paraded the body of one of their dead colleagues around the

palace of the traditional ruler of the city, Oba Oyekan. He said the protesters had also reported that two other demonstrators had been killed by the police.

"They wanted the Oba to know that the police are killing our people," Mr. Tinubu said.

Groups of youths trying to enforce the strike attacked merchants with machetes. Four traders with deep cuts were taken to the hospital, and several others were hurt.

Chief Abiola, a business tycoon who is presumed to have won an annulled presidential election last year, appeared in court again in the federal capital Abuja on treason charges filed after he declared himself president. His lawyers have asked that the case be dismissed.

The court postponed until Aug. 16 a ruling on whether it has jurisdiction to

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In Europe's Sizzling Summer, Even the Railroad Tracks Wilt

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
BONN—Much of Europe is baking in the sixth week of a heat wave, with the temperature expected to reach nearly 35 degrees centigrade in eastern Germany and Poland later this week. No relief is forecast before Sunday.

Last month was the hottest and sunniest on record in most places from the Netherlands to Hungary and Poland, Hamburg and Stockholm, normally cool and breezy even in the summer, registered the highest average tem-

perature for July ever, 21.6 degrees centigrade (71 Fahrenheit).

Except for brief respites produced by severe thunderstorms, the heat has been unabated across most of Europe since the end of June.

In the Czech Republic, it got so hot that railroad tracks bent out of line and the state railways ordered a speed limit of 60 kilometers an hour (38 miles an hour) between noon and 8 P.M.

The Baltic Sea, normally a frigid place where bathers may need bodysuits even in August, has warmed up to 23 degrees (73 Fahrenheit) off the German coast, producing

a bloom of red and blue algae that has caused some swimmers to break out in a rash.

Now, brownouts caused by shortages of electricity loom in Arnhem, the Netherlands, and Hanover, but not because power plants are overwhelmed by demand from air-conditioners.

The water in the Rhine and the Weser rivers that the plants use to cool their turbines became so warm—nearly 26 degrees (78 Fahrenheit)—that the plants would have to shut down if the water got any hotter.

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Song of India: Lyrics for the Liberated '90s

I have blue eyes, What shall I do? I have red lips, What shall I do? Sexy, sexy, People call me sexy.

—From a Hindi film song

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI—All of India is in an uproar over sex. Sex in film songs, that is. Mothers of young children are angry. Women's organizations are outraged. Movie-makers are up in arms. The prime

minister is fuming. The government censor board is wringing its collective hands. And the music shop salesmen are making a killing.

"My sales have doubled because of these vulgar songs," boasted Dharmaendra Mehra, who runs Welcome Audio-Video in one of New Delhi's busiest shopping districts.

The emotional controversy is India's latest episode of cultural conflict as it struggles to open its economy and its society to greater Western influences while trying to preserve its own traditions and social mores.

"Our society is going through a massive

transitional phase," said Ranjana Kumari, director of New Delhi's Center for Social Research. "Things are changing too suddenly, and we're not prepared."

In a country where it is taboo for men and women to touch in public, preschool children are prancing around their houses singing the shocking (to Indian sensibilities) "Sexy, Sexy" song.

It all started with MTV, which one Delhi newspaper columnist recently compared to "termites eating away at our own traditional values." MTV was first beamed to India via the Hong Kong satellite channel

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Kiosk

Release of French Doctor Blocked

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 3.56	Up 0.16%
3792.66	116.27

The Dollar	Wend. close	previous close
New York	1.5757	1.5825
DM	1.5427	1.5355
Pound	1.00275	1.0034
Yen	5.8878	5.808

PARIS (Reuters)—A French prosecutor blocked the release of a former health official, jailed in 1993 in a scandal over AIDS-tainted blood transfusions, after a judge ordered the man freed, judicial sources said Wednesday.

An appeals court will decide on Friday if Dr. Jean-Pierre Allain, who has served just over half of his two-year sentence, will leave jail, the sources said.

Book Review

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Science

Nicotine is addictive, a panel tells the Food and Drug Administration. Page 8.

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Moldova.....35 c.
Cyprus.....£1.00	Nigeria.....50.00 Naira
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Norway.....15 N.Kr.
Finland.....11 F.M.	Oman.....1,000 Rials
Gibraltar.....£0.85	Qatar.....£8.00 Rials
Great Britain.....£0.85	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Germany.....E.P. 5.000	South Africa.....R 4
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....£5.50 Dirh
Kenya.....K.S.H. 150	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....\$1.10
Kuwait.....500 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zim. 320.00

Radicals Back Iran's Pragmatists Into Corner

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — After years of internal political struggle for control of Iran's Islamic revolution, the pragmatic faction led by President Hashemi Rafsanjani has been backed into a corner by resurgent hard-liners.

The advance of the Islamic radicals in the last few months appears to put an end, at least for now, to foreign diplomats' perennial expressions of hope that Iran will mend its relations with the United States and other Western countries and will end its support of Islamic revolutionary movements abroad.

Ominously, the rapid ascendancy of radical clerics and the waning power of Mr. Rafsanjani have coincided with the bombings last month of Jewish targets in Buenos Aires and London, which many diplomats here and abroad have linked to the Iranian government. And three Iranians are awaiting trial in Bangkok on charges of trying to plant a ton of explosives in March outside the Israeli Embassy.

The Buenos Aires and London blasts, which left nearly 100 dead and scores wounded, follow by days the assassina-

tion of two Christian leaders in Iran and a new crackdown on internal political dissent. Parliament, now firmly in the radicals' hands, has stymied the government's economic changes, even as rising unemployment, hyperinflation, low oil revenues and a shortage of housing are plunging Iran into crisis.

Mr. Rafsanjani and his Western-trained technocrats have always had to share power with the clerics who formed the hard core of the country's 1979 revolution. But despite widespread discontent with the more repressive aspects of Islamic rule, the clerics have made a persuasive argument that his economic program serves only the rich and that politically he is tepid and gutless.

"President Rafsanjani has lost all credibility," said a senior Western diplomat, and so have the policies he advocates. "He is openly attacked in the Parliament, and even his old supporters are deserting him. These bombings are probably our notice that the radical clerics, who call for blood and holy war, are again on the loose."

Iranian officials deny any involvement in the terrorist attacks or the killing or persecution of dissidents, saying

that many of the killings are the work of enemies who are trying to discredit them.

"The Westerners are admitting that Iran's Islamic slogans and ideas have transformed Egypt, Algeria and some other places in the world," Iran's supreme religious leader, Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, said recently. "This is considered a great threat to Western capitalism. Therefore, Islamic Iran, which possesses a powerful weapon like the dynamism of its ideas, logic and words of justice, does not need to resort to terrorism."

A sense of economic gloom has descended over the country.

In the government-run hotels in Tehran, waiters sit smoking at tables as a few diners pick at a desultory selection of stale bread and wilted greens set out haphazardly on dirty table cloths. Because of a shortage of raw materials and spare parts, factories are shut down or on reduced shifts. The few foreign companies here have reduced their investments or are pulling out, because of a refusal by Iranian banks to honor their own loan commitments or to pay for goods and services.

The economic misery has been matched by a new political clampdown. Radical groups, such as the Islamic Revolutionary Councils, which are supposed to oversee the religious zeal of government workers, are muscling their way back into power after a dormant period.

A blast that killed 24 Muslim worshippers in a Mesched mosque in June is now widely believed by Western diplomats to have been the work of militants from the minority Sunni Muslim community, which was outraged by the destruction of a Sunni mosque earlier this year. A conflict between the 3.5 million Sunnis and the Shiite leadership could tarnish Iran's patronage of Islamic fundamentalist groups abroad, most of which are Sunni.

All this should come as good news to policy planners in Washington. The Clinton administration, pursuing what it calls a policy of containment, has sought to keep Iran economically crippled and diplomatically isolated. But European diplomats, and many Iranians, say that the isolation and misery are ushering in a government with a much more violent and narrow agenda.

UN General In Rwanda Sees Troop Shortfall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — The United Nations commander in Rwanda, whose troops are to take over a "safe haven" in southwest Rwanda where hundreds of thousands of refugees are sheltering, said on Wednesday he was short of soldiers to do so.

French troops now patrol the security zone but are due to pull out by Aug. 22, and aid workers fear that if the handover to UN forces is not assured, there could be a fresh exodus of frightened refugees.

"August 22 is a concern," said Major General Romeo Dallaire, commander of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda. "One, whether I have enough troops, two, if I can deploy them and they are capable of giving credible defense for the people."

So far, only Ghana has a substantial presence of 557 soldiers on the ground within the UN force, which currently numbers about 1,000 troops. The UN Security Council has voted to boost the force up to 5,500.

On Wednesday, the U.S. government offered to airlift Ethiopian and Zambian troops to Rwanda as part of the UN force. The assistant secretary of state for African affairs, George Moose, told a news conference in Kigali that the United Nations had asked for assistance in the rapid deployment of peace-keeping troops.

"We have been in direct contact with the Ethiopian and Zambian units we understand are ready to deploy," Mr. Moose said. He did not say how many soldiers were involved.

Rwanda Patriotic Front forces, which routed Hutu government troops last month, have yet to assume control of the southwest even though a new government was set up two weeks ago.

On Tuesday, a French military official said the new government had agreed to allow the area to be demilitarized and put under UN control when the French leave.

The new administration in Kigali has promised that the mainly ethnic Tutsi troops of the Patriotic Front would enter the area unarmed, said Lieutenant Colonel Alain Rambaud, spokesman for the French forces in Goma, Zaire.

About 1.2 million Hutu have already fled from the northwest into eastern Zaire, where they are now dying by the thousands from disease.

Many of the displaced persons in the southwest — estimates of the population in the zone range up to 1.5 million — could also flee in panic if the handover from the French does not go smoothly, aid workers say.

For all of us, how the population will react in the southwest is a huge question mark, said Jean-François Sangsue, the chief Red Cross delegate in Kigali.

(Reuters, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

CIA Is Targeting Industrial Bribery

LONDON (Reuters) — The CIA is working to expose bribery by foreign countries and companies that causes U.S. companies to lose out on lucrative contracts, the head of the agency said in an interview published Wednesday.

The director of central intelligence, R. James Woolsey, told the *Washington Post* that when such bribery was spotted, the U.S. State Department demanded that there should be a new round of bids for the contract involved. But he said that CIA involvement in specific cases was hardly ever made public and that he would prefer to keep it that way. No specific foreign country or company was mentioned in the report of the interview.

Ranking Beijing Official in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Beijing's chief negotiator with Taipei arrived in Taiwan on Wednesday, becoming the highest-ranking Chinese visitor to cross the Taiwan Straits in 45 years, but he complained that airport protests had marred his reception. Dozens of deputies of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party protested the visit of Tang Shubai, secretary-general of China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, and scuffled with security officials escorting him from the airport. "Taiwan independence," the protesters shouted.

Pretoria to Lift Controls on Province

CAPE TOWN (AFP) — The state of emergency in KwaZulu-Natal Province, imposed to curb mounting violence before the first all-race election in South Africa last April, is due to be lifted, Justice Minister Dullah Omar indicated Wednesday.

Mr. Omar said in Parliament that the safety and security minister, Sydney Mufamadi, had recommended the lifting of emergency rule, imposed on March 30 after an upsurge of violence in the province.

He said the issue was being discussed by President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, whose Inkatha Freedom Party narrowly won control of the province in the election. Chief Buthezi has called for the end of the state of emergency.

France to Restart Nuclear Reactor

PARIS (AP) — Nuclear regulators gave the go-ahead Wednesday to restart Superphenix, the fast-breeder reactor idled for four years to repair leaks in a cooling system that uses flammable liquid sodium. The plant could start up by Sunday, said its director, André Lacroix.

Environmentalists have long tried to prevent renewed operation of the plant, 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Lyon, and nuclear officials have not ruled out the possibility of new leaks occurring. But the \$5 billion plant, designed to incinerate waste and create plutonium fuel, is a key part of France's nuclear program, which provides 75 percent of the country's electricity.

Correction

A dispatch in Wednesday's editions about the crash of an Airbus A-330 during a test flight June 30 in France incorrectly reported the whereabouts of the plane's captain. A preliminary investigation did not find that he was out of the cockpit, according to The Associated Press.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Longer British Rail Strike Planned

LONDON (Reuters) — The trade union at the heart of a dispute that has disrupted Britain's railway system for eight weeks has announced plans for further stoppages on Aug. 12, a Friday, and the following Monday and Tuesday. That would be the longest stoppage so far in the dispute.

Signal workers in the Rail, Maritime and Transport union staged the latest of a series of one-day strikes on Wednesday, forcing thousands of people to find other ways to get to work.

So far, many commuters have supported the union's campaign for a higher wage offer, swayed by reports that some signalmen are earning less than unskilled station workers and that two months ago the government vetoed a 5.7 percent offer that could have solved the dispute. But a poll Wednesday showed an almost even split of opinion. Of 470 commuters questioned at London rail stations, a bare majority of 50.2 percent backed the strikes.

Several European airlines have removed bans on smoking on international flights because the prohibitions drove passengers away, a British pro-smokers' lobby group said Wednesday. The Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco cited KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, SAS, Lufthansa German Airlines, Austrian Airlines and Lunda Air.

The British High Commission in Nigeria announced the closure of its visa office in Lagos for security reasons as the main labor federation began a general strike Wednesday.

Sydney's city center and airport will be linked by a 600 million Australian dollar (\$440 million) underground rail line in time for the 2000 Olympics, the New South Wales state government announced Wednesday.

(Reuters)

Russia Applies Foreigner Tax

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In a bid to raise state revenues, Russia has begun enforcing a 60 percent tax on some personal belongings of foreigners, except diplomats, entering or leaving Russia, customs officials said Wednesday.

A customs official said the move was aimed at stopping people from using personal shipments as a cover for avoiding tariffs on goods to be resold.

Officials were vague about what goods fall under the new guidelines. Oleg Savin, a customs officer, said: "No personal belongings like pots and pans or your favorite dog or couch are supposed to be taxed."

(Reuters, NYT)



Israeli F-15 fighter jets escorting Jordan's King Hussein as he flies the royal plane over Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Jerusalem Abuzz as Accord Is Ratified

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Accompanied by an Israeli fighter jet escort and a blaze of official publicity, King Hussein of Jordan flew over Israel on Wednesday, passing over Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem on his way home to Amman from Europe.

The flyover, announced to Israelis by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office, was an attempt to show quick changes following last week's signing in Washington of a Jordanian-Israeli declaration ending the state of war between the two countries.

Mr. Rabin said the king had requested the flight in order to demonstrate one of the dividends of the agreement, which provides for accelerated negotiations on opening an international air corridor between Israel and Jordan.

Before the Jordanian king's private airliner swept over Jerusalem, the Israeli Parliament had overwhelmingly en-

dorsed the Washington Declaration by a vote of 91 to 3.

In another sign of change, part of a fence marking the border between Israel and Jordan was taken down near the southern Israeli city of Eilat in preparation for the opening next week of a new border crossing.

Escorted by three Israeli F-15 fighters, the king's plane passed over Tel Aviv and circled Jerusalem at low altitude, passing twice over the Al Aqsa mosque and the gilded Dome of the Rock before heading out toward Jordan.

The dome was recently renovated by Jordan, whose role as custodian of Jerusalem's Muslim shrines was formally recognized by Israel in the Washington Declaration.

Speaking to the king by radio as he entered Israeli airspace, Mr. Rabin said, "Welcome to Israel, even though it's in the air."

The king replied: "It's wonderful to be overflying your country for the first time in a civilian

aircraft. I hope, sir, that we meet before too long. To the people of Israel and yourself, all our best wishes and our prayers for peace, shalom."

After arriving in Amman, the king told reporters that seeing Jerusalem after a years-long absence had been "a very emotional experience."

Jordan controlled East Jerusalem before it was captured by Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Arafat Laments Rifts
The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, said in an interview published on Wednesday that he was in despair over lack of aid for self-rule and rifts with Israel over the future of Jerusalem. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

In an interview with an Israeli daily, Ha'aretz, Mr. Arafat accused Israel of driving a wedge between Jordan and the Palestinians, and said his Shin Bet secret service was plotting to foil the Israeli-PLO peace accord that launched self-rule in Gaza and Jericho.

Citing Nuclear Disarmament, Ukraine Chief Urges U.S. to Keep Word on Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIEV — President Leonid S. Kuchma said Ukraine was meeting its obligations on nuclear disarmament but had received only a tiny fraction of the aid promised by the United States, a local news agency reported Wednesday.

Interfax-Ukraine quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying that his country had received only \$6 million of the \$350 million promised by Washington. His remarks, made at the Pervomaysk strategic rocket base in southern Ukraine, came only hours after a meeting with Vice President Al Gore.

"I very clearly raised this issue," Mr. Kuchma said.

Mr. Gore, who visited Kiev on Tuesday, said the United States felt confident that Ukraine was fulfilling its side of a disarmament accord signed in

January by then-President Leonid M. Kravchuk, President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia.

Mr. Gore said that a senior U.S. delegation was due to visit

Kiev next week to discuss further assistance for disarmament and to expedite the flow of funds earmarked for Ukraine.

Ukraine, which inherited nuclear weapons deployed on its

soil when the Soviet Union fell apart in December 1991, has yet to accede to the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Under the January trilateral accord, Ukraine was to transfer

its more than 1,600 nuclear warheads to Russia for dismantling in exchange for about \$1 billion in compensation, most of it in the form of fuel for nuclear power stations.

Mr. Gore offered strong support for "comprehensive economic reforms" to stabilize the country's ailing economy.

"This is an extremely important priority for the United States of America," said Mr. Gore, who was the first foreign leader to visit Mr. Kuchma since he defeated Mr. Kravchuk in elections last month.

"A strong and prosperous and independent Ukraine is a stabilizing force for peace in Central Europe and throughout the entire region," the vice president said.

To bolster this point, Mr. Gore invited President Kuchma to meet with Mr. Clinton on

Nov. 29 in Washington. He also reminded Ukrainians that it was Mr. Clinton who pressed the leading industrialized countries to offer Ukraine a \$4 billion aid package last month.

Mr. Kuchma's overture to the West is a remarkable reversal of his campaign statements about integrating with Russia.

But instead of a post-victory flight to Moscow to heal bad relations with Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Kuchma has entertained Western dignitaries and agreed to draw up an economic reform program with the International Monetary Fund by October.

"We'll always have time for Russia," said Volodymyr O. Kuznetsov, an aide to Mr. Kuchma. "We need to use the opportunity we have now to meet with the West."

(Reuters, NYT)

Russia Predicts Ouster of Chechen Chief

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The self-declared president of the breakaway Chechnya region of southern Russia, Dzhokhar Dudayev, is likely to lose his hold on power within months, a senior Russian official predicted Wednesday.

"A political 'critical mass' has emerged in Chechnya, and it will force a solution in the form of free, democratic elections and will make Dzhokhar Dudayev go," said Deputy Prime Minister Sergei M. Shakhrai.

"This is the only peaceful solution possible," Mr. Shakhrai said in an interview with the Interfax news agency.

Mr. Shakhrai's comments followed a day of political confusion surrounding Chechnya, a Caucasus region of 1.2 million people that has declared its independence from Moscow.

Russian officials including Mr. Shakhrai sided Tuesday with an opposition group that asserted it had seized power in Chechnya. Authorities in Chechnya responded by ordering the arrest of the group's leader, Umar Avtorbakhov, and denied reports of an opposition takeover.

Mr. Dudayev accused Russia of plotting to invade Chechnya, and said opposition leaders were traitors backed by Moscow.

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THE AMERICAS / SECOND THOUGHTS ON REFUGEES

Whitewater Diarist Is Taught Some Lessons of Washington

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At the end of his diary entries, Joshua L. Steiner would sometimes draw morals for himself, similar to the ones the birds and foxes and grasshoppers learned at the end of Aesop's fables.

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, which is looking into Treasury Department contacts with the White House on the Whitewater matter, Mr. Steiner, the 28-year-old chief of staff for Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, was asked to read aloud the "lessons" that capped one of his February entries.

It was a remarkable moment on a day when the numbing Whitewater hearings came vividly to life. Mr. Steiner now found himself in the excruciating position of holding a "smoking" diary, pointed in the direction of his boss, Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman, and the White House. "Lessons," he said, reading his own words to the senators, the discomfort evident in his dark eyes. "Do what you think is the right thing early (re-use); remember that everything might eventually be asked un-

der oath; don't let the WH get involved in any way."

If Mr. Steiner had lived through a bit more Washington history, he would have known that doing the right thing early and keeping the White House from getting involved are aims that have often been at cross-purposes.

He looked so impossibly young, earnest and nervous, sitting Tuesday before his microphone at the green felt-covered Senate witness table, that some senators addressed him simply as "Joshua" or "Josh."

A couple of other lawmakers offered him fatherly and motherly advice to spend some time, drinking a six-pack perhaps, with some of the respected, gray-haired veterans around town who might be able to teach him enough about politics to salvage his career.

Most of the Democrats and Republicans alike seemed dismayed as Mr. Steiner tried to explain that his diary was meant to be impressionistic, not realistic — a Monet, not a Manet. It seemed disingenuous to several senators.

The gray-haired veterans might have warned Mr. Steiner that there are immutable rules

for those who would succeed in Washington. One is: Don't write anything down, but save everything that anyone else writes down. Another is: Don't do anything in private that you would not want to see on the front page of the newspaper.

Denial by Bentsen

Mr. Bentsen testified Wednesday that he did not know about contacts between his staff and the White House on Whitewater until well after the meetings had occurred, wire services reported.

"I have turned the Treasury Department upside down," he said. "I've turned my memory inside out. We went through thousands and thousands of documents and can't find one written briefing to me on these White House meetings."

The Banking Committee chairman earlier admonished Mr. Bentsen to instruct his aides to be more forthcoming to Congress.

Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, told him that Mr. Altman had "acknowledged answers not as complete as they could have been." (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Drops Plan to Put Haitians In 'Havens'

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — No longer facing a flood of "boat people" leaving Haiti, the United States has shelved a plan to send refugees housed at a U.S. naval base in Cuba to "safe havens" in Caribbean countries.

Officials in the Pentagon and the State Department said that for now it was cheaper and more convenient to keep the more than 14,500 Haitians at Guantánamo Bay in Cuba than to spend tens of millions of dollars building camps elsewhere.

If the flow of refugees, which has dwindled to a trickle, should pick up again, officials said, Washington may revive the idea of sending Haitians to third countries.

The lack of urgency, however, has not altered the pace of planning for a possible invasion of Haiti, the officials said. They said the administration had begun laying the groundwork with United Nations approval on Sunday of a resolution authorizing intervention if sanctions failed to dislodge the Haitian military-backed government.

And the White House would continue lining up support among other countries as well as with Congress and the American public, beginning with a prime-time news conference by President Bill Clinton on Wednesday night.

Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, and Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, said in separate statements Tuesday that Mr. Clinton should seek congressional approval in addition to the UN authorization before committing forces to Haiti.

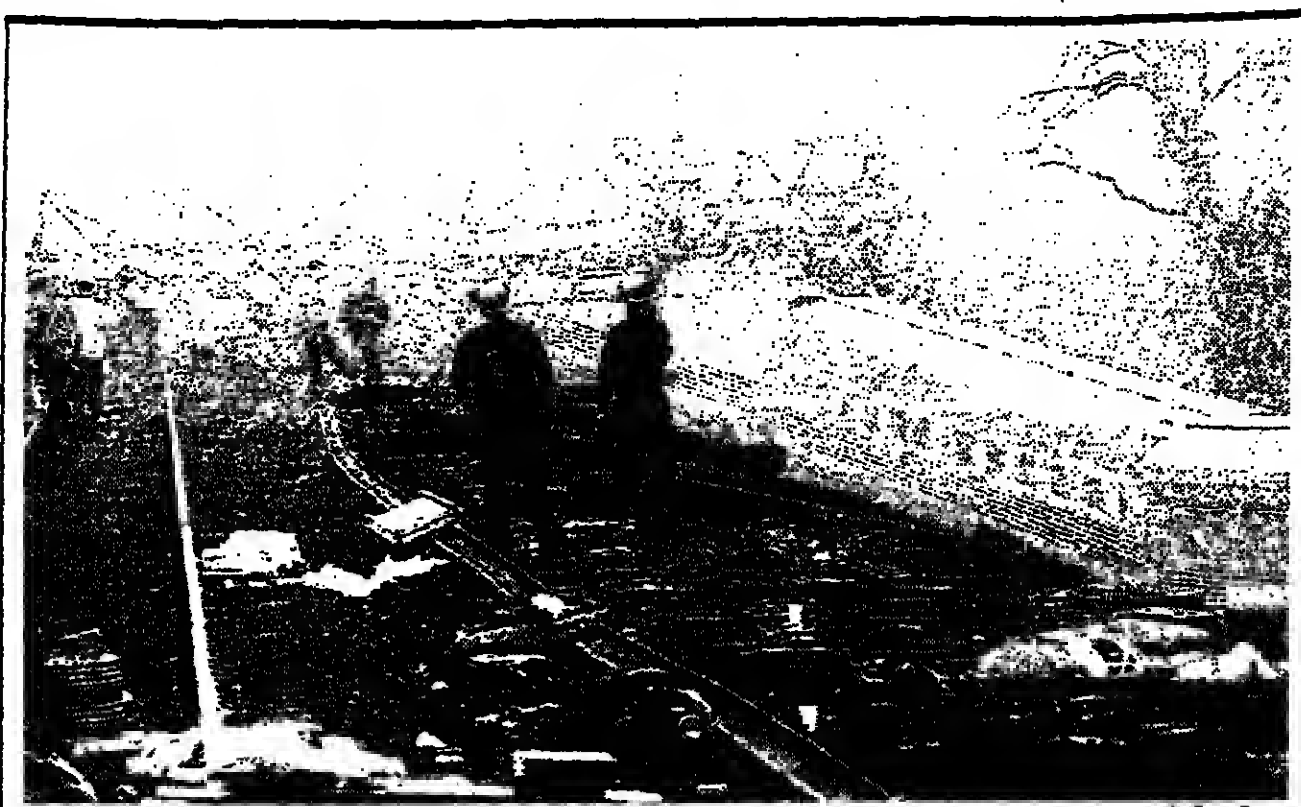
[The Senate unanimously approved on Wednesday a pointed statement to Mr. Clinton that Congress has not approved an invasion, Reuters reported.]

By a vote of 100 to 0, it passed a nonbinding "sense of the Senate" resolution stating that the UN resolution of the use of all necessary means to oust Haitian military leaders does not constitute congressional approval of an invasion.

[The resolution was proposed by the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, who accused Mr. Clinton of seeking UN approval of a Haiti invasion but rejecting calls for prior approval by Congress. "There should be no mistake: The UN action on Sunday does not give the president legal authority to invade Haiti," Mr. Dole said.]

The White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said Mr. Clinton would continue consulting with Congress on Haiti, "but would not support a resolution that would require approval" because such an effort "would interfere with his ability to make foreign policy."

About half a dozen countries have agreed to accept refugees, but the administration's new policy has apparently stemmed the flow of boat people.



DERAILMENT HURTS 125 — Workers near Batavia, New York, where an Amtrak train passenger derailed early Wednesday, injuring 125 people, some seriously. The Lake Shore Limited, en route to Chicago from New York, screeched off the tracks in a wooded area. Nine cars were flung down an embankment. No deaths were reported.

Filibuster on Health Care Bill Unlikely, Senate Leaders Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — George J. Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, voiced confidence on Wednesday that Congress would pass health reform. Both he and the minority leader, Bob Dole, indicated a Senate filibuster on the bill was unlikely.

Mr. Mitchell said his compromise plan to get 95 percent of Americans covered by the turn of the century represented an attempt "to come up with a rational and coherent plan that represents what is best for the country and has some reasonable chance of being enacted."

Mr. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, introduced the plan on Tuesday.

But Mr. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said Mr. Mitchell would "need a great deal of

flexibility" to push a bill through.

Mr. Mitchell has conceded that he does not yet have the votes to pass his bill. But he said: "I believe in the members of the Senate. I believe in their desire to do what's right for this country. And I hope that ultimately a majority can be persuaded, bipartisan, to support this." He said debate would begin next Tuesday.

Under Mr. Mitchell's plan, employers would be required only to help insure their workers in 2002, and then only if the 95 percent level had not been reached in 2000 and Congress had adopted an alternative plan. At that point, most employers would be required to pay 50 percent of premium costs.

His plan would try to restrain soaring health care inflation largely by relying on insurance law changes to foster competition, though it would impose taxes on expensive insurance policies as a backup. He would cut the growth of Medicare, but offer new prescription drug benefits and long-term care in exchange.

Some moderate Democrats who have dug in their heels against any forced contributions by employers expressed misgivings about Mr. Mitchell's backstop provision.

And Mr. Dole said Wednesday on NBC television, "You just can't sell mandates to the United States Senate."

"There's no filibuster strategy," he said. "But let's face it, we need a long debate on it."

Mr. Mitchell, at a breakfast with health reporters, said, "I don't think there's going to be a filibuster. I don't have any plans to break a filibuster."

He said he was certain that health care reform would be enacted, but added, "there is not a chance in the world that this bill will pass the Senate unchanged."

Though it provides for a slower, less certain passage to the "health care that is always there" by which President Bill Clinton has sought to define his presidency, Mr. Clinton promptly embraced the Mitchell proposal. He said it "provides for universal coverage, enables Americans to keep their current insurance and their doctor and maintain quality health care, and provides greater opportunity to keep health coverage affordable."

The House bill proposed on Friday by the Democratic leadership seeks universal coverage through requiring employers to pay 80 percent of workers' insurance premiums, beginning in 1997, and by expanding Medicare, the government health program for the aged, to include the unemployed poor.

But House leaders, too, lack the votes they need, and there was immediate concern that Mr. Mitchell's proposal would undercut support for the House bill. (AP, NYT)

U.S. Allies Soften Line on Asian Rights

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — American influence on human rights issues in Asia is being eroded as Western countries that previously supported the United States' punitive approach switch to a softer line.

Analysts said Wednesday that the shift reflected a clear priority by the Western governments to develop smoother political relations with the booming economies of East Asia to increase export sales, contracts and investment opportunities, many of which are under state control in Asia.

They said it was also an acknowledgment that quiet but persistent persuasion through diplomatic contacts might be more effective in improving human rights in the region than threats of isolation or sanctions.

In the most recent sign of the

lower-key approach to human rights problems now being taken by many Western nations, Australia this week offered to expand military training for Indonesia. This was despite a vote by U.S. lawmakers last month to ban small-arms sales to Jakarta because of alleged repression by Indonesian security forces in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Jakarta in 1976.

After an earlier decision related to human rights concerns in East Timor, the United States no longer provides military training or education to the Indonesian armed forces.

Robert Ray, Australia's defense minister, said in Jakarta that Indonesia was finding that its opportunities to get military training in the United States were much more limited than in the past and Australia was

"willing to fill part of that void."

He said that Australia had excess training capacity because of cuts in its defense forces, so it would be "quite easy to accommodate those desires from Indonesia and I think beneficial for the relationship."

The Labor government under Prime Minister Paul Keating has made expansion of Australia's economic links with Asia one of its key programs. Indonesia is among the fastest growing markets in the region for Australia.

Earlier this year, European countries and virtually all Asia-Pacific nations, including Japan and Australia, refused to support the U.S. policy linking continuation of China's trade privileges to improvements in its human rights record. This rejection was one of the factors that prompted the Clinton administration to renew China's access to the U.S. market at the lowest prevailing rates of duty without any further conditions.

Last month at a meeting in Bangkok with the Association of South East Asian Nations, the European Union, Canada and Australia moved further away from the U.S. policy of trying to end human rights abuses in Burma and restore democracy by severely limiting political contacts and aid.

ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, has argued that the most effective way for the international community to influence the military regime in Rangoon is to increase contacts, trade and investment.

While Western human rights

groups regard such arguments as simply serving vested economic interests, Western governments have shown increasing willingness to try policies of "constructive engagement" with Asian states that have human rights problems.

Australia, Canada and the EU all said that they had started talks with Burma on political reform or were prepared to do so soon.

André Ouellet, the Canadian external affairs minister, said that it was "through dialogue that we can improve the situation" in Burma.

But he said that providing Burma with the things it wanted, such as political acceptance and foreign aid, should be linked to a series of benchmarks of progress such as release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners, restoration of democracy and fair treatment of ethnic minorities.

Gareth Evans, Australia's foreign minister, said that there had been some progress in easing repression and improving rights in Burma over the past couple of years, although it had not gone nearly far enough.

He said the improvement was probably due in part to "the policy of hands-on dialogue engagement and encouragement" pursued by ASEAN.

Hans van den Broek, the EU commissioner for external political relations, said that while the EU continued to have serious concerns about the situation in Burma, "we want to work together very closely with the neighbors of Burma, notably the ASEAN countries, to see how we can encourage change there."

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★ POLITICAL VOTES ★

Senate Approves Space Station Funding

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved \$2.1 billion on Wednesday to continue work to put a U.S. space station in orbit around the Earth by 2002. The action was on a vote of 64 to 36 rejecting an amendment to a National Aeronautics and Space Administration appropriations bill killing the space station. The House approved the funding last month.

Senator Dale Baepers, Democrat of Arkansas and the author of the amendment, called the space station a "turkey" and said it was too expensive and would not provide enough benefits to justify its construction. Supporters said the station was needed to continue space exploration and research and to keep the United States ahead in technology. (Reuters)

Health Care a Battlefield After Shooting

WASHINGTON — Since last week's double slaying at a Florida abortion clinic, both sides in the debate have redoubled their resolve over how the emerging health care bills should cover abortion.

Abortion-rights proponents say that the killings at a Pensacola clinic underscored the necessity of making abortion part of a basic benefits package. Not to do so, said Eleanor Smeal, president of the Fund for a Feminist Majority, would "marginalize" women and abortion providers and set them up for being "picked off, terrorized and tortured."

Douglas Johnson, chief lobbyist for the National Right to Life Committee, said the proponents were "exploiting" the killings "to further a legislative agenda that has very little public support." (NYT)

Democratic Party and Chicago Seal Deal

WASHINGTON — After weeks of haggling over contract details, the Democratic National Committee and Chicago have closed a \$32.1 million deal for the city to host the party's 1996 presidential nominating convention. It will be the first time Chicago has hosted a national political convention since 1968, when the Democratic gathering was marred by violent protests against the Vietnam War. (AP)

A Little Polish for a Tarnished Image

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton showed up in the Roosevelt Room for his only public event Tuesday, he encountered a familiar face, Douglas Ballis of San Diego, had predicted during a 1992 Clinton campaign stop at his shipbuilding company that the Democrat would forget him and his troubles if he ever made it to the White House.

But Mr. Clinton did not forget his pledge to help the shipbuilding industry with a government-backed loan program. And the White House, facing what an official called the "devastating problem" that Americans think Mr. Clinton has broken far more promises than he has kept, is using events like this one to fight back.

With Mr. Clinton's popularity edging toward the record lows it hit last year, and with congressional elections only three months away, the president's advisers say it is "critical" to use the coming weeks to make a better case for his accomplishments. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Michael G. Oxley, Republican of Ohio, after breaking his wrist early in the Republican team's victory over the Democrats in the Roll-Call Congressional Baseball Game: "Good thing my health care is covered. Clinton will probably call a news conference tomorrow and declare that all of our constituents should have the same health care as Oxley."

3 Air-Cargo Theft Rings Broken Up in New York

By David Firestone
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three major air-cargo theft rings that stole millions of dollars in merchandise from warehouses around Kennedy International Airport have been shut down with the arrest of 22 suspects, many with connections to organized crime, law enforcement officials said.

Preferring stormy weather because it caused a flurry of alarm-system breakdowns, the thieves broke into dozens of warehouses over the past three years, stealing everything from Dom Perignon champagne to a \$1 million shipment of Kodak film, said Richard A. Brown, district attorney for New York's Queens borough.

Investigators said they could document \$5.5 million worth of merchandise stolen by the rings but believed the actual amount was in the tens of millions.

Mr. Brown said the investigation shut down an important revenue pipeline for organized crime and helped ease the threat that the mob's infiltration of the cargo business posed to the region's economy.

"Years ago, we lost the shipping industry and the docks as a result of cargo theft," he said. "I don't want to see that happen to the air cargo industry."

Sprawling through southern Queens, Kennedy Airport and

Away From Politics

• The Los Angeles City Council has approved payment of \$3.8 million to Rodney King, effectively ending the black man's legal battles over his 1991 videotaped beating by white police officers. Approval had been expected since last week when Mr. King agreed to drop two appeals in his lawsuit against the city. In return, the city and a former police officer dropped efforts to make Mr. King pay part of their legal costs.

• The deputy chairman of the Postal Service board of governors has asserted that blacks are "overrepresented" on the postal work force in a number of large cities and Hispanics are seriously underrepresented. The official, Tirso del Junco, blamed black postal managers in those cities.

• In a new attack against welfare fraud, computers that compared public assistance rolls in six states found more than 4,200 people who apparently received benefits both in New York and in another state.

• It could be two months before ashes cool from wildfires in Washington's Cascade Mountains. "I have no doubt that somebody's going to have to baby-sit these fires that are burning right now for a long, long time," the head of the unified fire-fighting force in the area, Stanley Kunzman, told The Seattle Times.

• Every house in a county in New Mexico should contain a gun for safety reasons and to counter threats against the right to bear arms, the Catron County commissioners recommended in a nonbinding resolution.

• A New York City man was ordered held on \$10,000 bail after he tried to sell his 4-month-old son to strangers on the street for \$1,000, the police said.

• Three men convicted of killing a businessman in a robbery 13 years ago were to be executed by lethal injection Wednesday in Arkansas amid a national controversy over administering the death penalty to several persons at once. (AP, Reuters, NY, NY, NY, NY)

Simpson Case Witness Is Said to Be a Con Man

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The mystery witness in the O.J. Simpson murder case who reportedly said he saw two white men running from the crime scene is a con man who has given police false leads in other cases, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

The San Francisco Examiner identified the witness as Frank Chiuchio. The identity was confirmed by a Los Angeles police detective, Dennis Payne, the newspaper said.

Mr. Chiuchio claimed in an interview with the Examiner a year ago that he, not the Mafia boss John Gotti, had killed mob boss "Big Paul" Castellano in 1987. Mr. Gotti was convicted of the murder.

Mr. Chiuchio, whose last address was in Happy Camp, a tiny community near the Oregon state line, also contacted police in the case of Polly Klaas, a girl who was abducted from her bedroom in Petaluma, California, and murdered last year.

He also approached authorities in Siskiyou County, California, several years ago with information about a murder case there.

"He had people up here digging in an area looking for bodies, but none were ever found," a law-enforcement source told the Examiner. "He apparently is just a nut. He's a con man."

He has served time in prison for forgery, grand theft, escape, auto theft and burglary, the newspaper said.

Mr. Simpson is charged with murdering his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the mystery witness had identified himself as a burglar and told defense investigators that he was casing homes in the neighborhood the night of the slayings when he heard a woman scream and saw two white men fleeing the crime scene.

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Opposition lawmakers shouting anti-government slogans Wednesday in New Delhi.

Sit-In Targets Indian Finance Aide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI—Sixty opposition lawmakers held a sit-in outside Parliament on Wednesday to demand the resignation of a cabinet minister who they blame for a 1992 financial scandal.

The protest came one day after more than 200 opposition lawmakers walked out of Parliament, leaving behind only the governing Congress (I) Party and a few supporters.

The opposition lawmakers said they would not return until the government accepted blame for the scandal, involving 20 domestic and foreign banks. They were accused of illegally diverting government bonds to make funds available to stockbrokers for speculation.

The walkout, which effectively paralyzed Parliament, could force Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao to hold early elections.

An investigation conducted by an all-party parliamentary committee found that Finance Minister Manmohan Singh and two other cabinet members had allowed the \$1.3 billion scam by failing to properly supervise the transaction. Last week the government rejected the findings, infuriating the opposition.

The sit-in on Wednesday lasted for an hour. "Remove the corrupt ministers!" protesters shouted at governing party lawmakers entering the building.

Congress Party deputies said Wednesday that Mr. Singh had told a party meeting he would resign rather than withdraw the government's partial rejection of the report on the scandal.

The finance minister, architect of India's market reforms, was not available for comment on Wednesday. (AP, Reuters)

Old Order Shakes as Japan Demolishes Party System

By James Sterngold

TOKYO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama rattled the country recently with several bold announcements.

The military, one of the largest in the world, is legal, he declared; the country's nuclear reactors, providing about a quarter of Japan's electricity, will not be shut down, and the flag and the anthem praising the emperor will remain the national symbols.

Normally, acknowledging the status quo is not news. But considering that the new prime minister is the head of the Socialist Party, which had previously rejected all these as either unconstitutional, threats to the people or symbols of the militarist past, the statements hinted at the pragmatism driving politics as Japan fitfully tears down and reconstructs its party system.

The comments marked as big a jolt to the old order as the toppling of the highly conservative Liberal Democratic Party last summer after 38 years of one-party rule.

The Liberal Democrats fell after being split by factional infighting. But with Mr. Murayama's statements, the Socialist Party, the second largest in the old political order, was in effect erased—without a vote or a battle.

It was transformed into what Mr.

Murayama has called a "dovish" party that opposes any international military role and seeks to create what is effectively a welfare state, with government intervention and industrial policy a means of providing for the society's welfare.

Contrary to expectations that there would be feverish opposition and a split.

'Socialists? There are no Socialists. Everyone is a capitalist now.'

Kazuo Nakazawa, a lobbyist for corporations

few complained about Mr. Murayama's unilateral declarations, which many attributed to the seductiveness of power and his surprising personal popularity after his first month in office.

Grandfatherly and unassuming, Mr. Murayama, 70, abandoned policies that were central to the Socialists' left-leaning identity and brought the party more into line with its Cold War nemesis, the Liberal Democratic Party, which is now the Socialist's coalition partner.

He thus moved Japan's jumbled political world a step closer to the model his party had once said it opposed: two centrist parties vying for power.

Osamu Yatabe, a member of the up-

per house of Parliament and one of the few Socialists who spoke out against the declarations, said he opposed not Mr. Murayama's abandoning his personal principles but his pushing the entire party along the same path. He indicated that he would have preferred a fuzzy stand that left the party with its head in the coalition and its heart outside.

"If the party adopts the same positions as the Liberal Democrats, then it is denying its own raison d'être," Mr. Yatabe said. "I could even say it is committing suicide."

But most responses were like those of Nagatani Tokiyama, secretary-general of the Japan Teachers' Union, a staunch supporter of the Socialists.

"The changes were unavoidable for a party in power," he said, sighing. "When the Socialist Party was in the opposition, its policies were just slogans, not policies it expected to be implemented."

Kazuo Nakazawa, a senior official of Keidanren, the powerful lobby representing Japan's largest corporations, commented: "Socialists? There are no Socialists. Everyone is a capitalist now."

So much for ideology. But while most Socialists swallowed deep and embraced the realpolitik that has given them a taste of power after four decades in the political wilderness, indications of the differences between the two groupings emerged last week.

It is becoming clearer that what brought the Socialists and the Liberal Democrats together was their common desire to maintain many aspects of the status quo. What has distinguished the neoconservative rebels who originally ousted the Liberal Democrats last year is their embrace of an agenda of change.

The neoconservative reformers, who held power for less than a year, most of that in partnership with the Socialists, have pushed hard for a larger international role for Japan.

But the governing coalition has made it clear that it is reluctant to press for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, for example, and that it will maintain the current strict restrictions on the military's ability to operate outside Japan.

A tougher issue is economic deregulation. The reformers have said they want to open the coddled Japanese economy, in large measure because the plethora of regulations are harming the competitiveness of Japanese corporations.

The new governing coalition has asserted that it, too, favors deregulation, but many businessmen are skeptical. The Liberal Democrats and the Socialists together built and sustained the old system, which relied on oppressive control of the economy by government bureaucrats.

AFRICA: Investors Holding Back

Continued from Page 1

fect about South Africa. With great fanfare, dozens of foreign companies, led by computer and software concerns and including such brand-name giants as PepsiCo and Sara Lee, have opened offices in South Africa.

But most are either reacquiring subsidiaries that they sold during sanctions, or they are essentially storefronts for goods made elsewhere.

Meg Voorhes of the Investor Responsibility Research Center, a Washington-based group that monitors trade with South Africa, said multinational companies "can serve the 40-million-strong market in South Africa with goods produced elsewhere." She added, "South Africa is not seen as a major sourcing point for exporting globally."

With good reason, said Robert A. J. Irwin, chairman of ASA Ltd., an investment com-

pany that buys South African shares, mainly in gold mining. He recently spent a week in the country making rounds of bankers, businessmen and officials, investigating other opportunities, and left a skeptic.

South Africa, he said, does not fit the profile of other emerging economies, but neither does it have the skills and industrial technology base to compete with developed countries.

South Korea and Taiwan, for example, built their muscular economies by exporting cheap clothing and working up to more sophisticated goods, a route that China is taking.

But that route starts with cheap labor. In South Africa, the manufacturing work force is heavily unionized, costing employers almost \$5 an hour in total remuneration, double the cost in Mexico or Brazil and eight times the cost in China. Productivity is low.

A recent outbreak of labor unrest has been an unwelcome reminder to investors that workers have not necessarily bought the new government's message of restraint. In the first six months of the year, South Africa lost 1.2 million work-

days to strikes, up from 700,000 a year ago, according to Andrew Levy & Associates, an industrial relations consulting firm.

Nor are Westerners alone in shunning South Africa.

"Many Japanese companies invest in Southeast Asia because labor cost is cheaper than in South Africa, skills are higher, and sometimes the loyalty to the company is more excellent," said Kyoji Yoshino, Japan's economics attaché in Pretoria.

In terms of infrastructure, the country is as well-equipped for business as most of Europe. Even so, South Africa is not competitive in the developed league.

Bangladesh Author Leaves Hideout To Face Trial Over Feminist Stand

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh—Taslima Nasrin, a feminist author who has been threatened with death by Islamic fundamentalists, emerged from two months in hiding Wednesday to face a charge of insulting Islam.

Dr. Nasrin entered the courtroom flanked by an army of lawyers headed by former Foreign Minister Kamal Hossain.

She was dressed in a sari and with her head covered by a scarf, in the tradition of Muslim women. She was freed on \$125 bail on a charge of violating a 19th-century law against offending religious sensibilities. No trial date was set.

Fundamentalists were enraged when an Indian newspaper quoted Dr. Nasrin, a 32-year-old physician, as saying she wanted the Koran, the Islamic holy book, "thoroughly revised" to protect women's rights.

She has said she was misquoted, but would like to see changes in Islamic laws to protect women's rights.

Fundamentalists put a \$5,000 bounty on her head, and authorities followed up June 4 by issuing a warrant for her arrest, which led Dr. Nasrin to go underground. Her case provoked almost daily clashes between fundamentalists and her secular defenders.

Her appearance Wednesday, which came two days before a deadline set by a judge last month, caught opponents off guard. No protests occurred outside the courtroom, apparently because the public had not been told about the hearing.

It was the first time Dr. Nasrin has appeared in public since June 4. After her brief hearing, Dr. Nasrin drove to her apartment building, where more than 100 police stood guard, and had an

emotional reunion with her family.

Hugging her mother and crying, Dr. Nasrin refused to say where she had hidden for two months. She said she was tired of living in hiding, and decided not to flee the country because she loves Bangladesh and her family.

"During these days in hiding, I felt I was dying every moment. I was not allowed to use the telephone, and I lived in a dark room," she said. "It was like living in a jail cell or in exile."

While she was in hiding, the European Union offered her political asylum, but Dr. Nasrin said she had no plans to leave the country and did not know whether her bail provisions would even allow her to visit another country.

If convicted, she could be jailed for up to two years. (AP, Reuters)

INDIA: Liberated Lyrics Have Country in an Uproar

Continued from Page 1

STAR TV more than three years ago. MTV put visuals to American music, which had long been popular among India's middle class and younger generation. But its greatest impact was spreading Western music and attitudes beyond the big cities of Bombay and New Delhi to small towns across the country, where savvy owners of television stores began buying cheap satellite dishes and stringing cable wires to village huts for a few rupees a month.

Also, for the first time in modern Indian entertainment history, audiences had an alternative to indigenous film productions and the state government-controlled television network Doordarshan, suddenly referred to by one television critic as "the last upholder of middle-class morality" in India. Even in the poorest of the poor slums, neighbors began pooling their rupees to rent television sets and began watching cable movies rather than going to theaters.

If the conservative politicians and pundits viewed MTV as a termite eating away at Indian values, a nervous "Bollywood"—the world's biggest film industry, which churns out more than 1,000 movies a year—saw MTV eating away at its market and its profits. So Bollywood, whose show tunes dominate the music industry charts, decided to fight back.

The first blow by Subhash Ghai, a filmmaker, was a knockout punch that transformed the movie industry almost overnight. "The Villain" released last year, starred the

country's top actor and actress. Like all Hindi movies, it included dance scenes set to music. But one dance scene was unlike anything that had ever made it past the government censor board.

In a song that scaled the pop charts, the leading lady is asked, "What's beneath the blouse?" The camera skips over her demurely veiled face and focuses suggestively on the choli, stretched tight across her ample, heaving bosom as she replies, coyly, "In the choli is my heart, and this heart I will give to my lover."

Those two lines packed the theaters, resulted in record music sales and changed the Indian movie industry.

"Choli" was still on the charts when the so-called "Sexy, Sexy" hit the streets with a disco beat that repeated the word "sexy" more than 100 times. Then came the movie "Raja Babu" and the refrain "Drag your cot next to mine." And others.

India went ballistic. Every cab driver in Bombay was singing "Sexy, sexy." The radios played "Choli" ad nauseam.

Conservative politicians and women's organizations were furious. Lawyers sued movie studios in an effort to shut down what they considered vulgar films. About 150 members of the Hindu fundamentalist Bharatiya Janata Party stormed a theater in Bombay a few months ago, throwing black ink on the screen, ripping up marionettes and chasing patrons out.

Even Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has gotten into the act, recently telling a meet-

ing of state information and cinematography ministers, "Self-regulation is the best antidote, but in case it fails to work, we will certainly have to fall back on other measures."

Most moviemakers interpret "other measures" to mean tougher censorship. Although Indian films are technically subjected to review by a government censor board, members of the movie industry often sit on the board.

And even if the censor board deletes a scene or a song, local theaters routinely splice the banned footage back into the film. The government is now considering creating a special police force to raid theaters and arrest owners and distributors who are showing censored hits.

But Mr. Ghai, who made "The Villain," and others say there are no easy solutions. "The problem is constantly arising because of confusion in outlook and belief," he said. "In belief, people want Indian. In outlook, they want West."

SERBS: Fighting Flares

Continued from Page 1

resent a masochistic crime at which the devil would laugh," the statement said.

The Bosnian Serbs have been under intense international pressure to reverse their rejection of the peace plan, which would divide the former Yugoslav republic roughly in half between them and their Muslim-Croatian enemies.

The measure requires the Serbs to give up about a third the territory they have occupied in Bosnia, leaving them with 49 percent of the country. Muslims and Croats would get 51 percent.

The 81-member Bosnian Serb assembly, which twice previously had refused to accept the plan, decided to take it up again only after heavy pressure from Serbia and Russia, a traditional Serbian ally.

Although President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is widely blamed for inciting the conflict in his quest for a Greater Serbia, he appears to have had enough.

United Nations economic sanctions have helped make economic cripples of Serbia and Montenegro, the only republics left in rump Yugoslavia.

A UN spokesman, Major Rob Annink, reported some of the heaviest fighting since March in the north and northeast, where Muslim-led government forces have been on the offensive recently. (Reuters, AP)

In Japan, Too, the Weather Creates Unwelcome Records

The Associated Press

TOKYO—An accumulation of hot air under high pressure has been hovering around Japan for a week, drying out farmland, killing chickens and causing people to faint. On Wednesday, Tokyo suffered the hottest day in recorded history.

The temperature topped 39 degrees centigrade (102 Fahrenheit) in the city, foreshadowing the record heat expected to oppress the country for at least another week, National Weather Agency officials said.

The blistering heat across the country has caused water levels in reservoirs to reach dangerously low levels and the water supply dams, according to another official.

Businesses and residents throughout the country are saving water from bathing and washing dishes to flush toilets. Consumers are spending more on air-conditioning, beer, bathing suits and anything else involved with cooling off.

Aside from some people who passed out in Shikoku, there have been no reports of injury or death from the heat, officials said. Before Wednesday, the hottest day for Tokyo since the weather bureau began keeping records in 1923 was 38.4 degrees centigrade (101 Fahrenheit) in 1933. The greatest heat ever recorded in Japan was 40.8 degrees centigrade (105 Fahrenheit) in 1933.

HOT: Europe's Sizzling Summer

Continued from Page 1

officials said. Salmon and sea bass, which have barely managed to re-establish themselves in the Rhine after years of anti-pollution efforts, would go belly-up if the water temperature reached 30 (86 Fahrenheit), according to Paul Hagel, deputy director of the Netherlands Fisheries Institute. The normal temperature is 20 (68 Fahrenheit).

In Germany, Environment Minister Klaus Töpper told a newspaper over the weekend that he was afraid the unusual warm weather signaled a possible climate change from the much-predicted "greenhouse effect" caused by the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activities.

Too early to tell, retorted Hans-Jürgen Swantes of the

German Weather Service in Offenbach.

Just because no July as hot as the one this year had been recorded in the Netherlands since record-keeping began in 1706, or in Germany in the last 100 years, does not mean that the climate had changed irreversibly.

The hot weather in Europe this summer, they say, has been produced by a series of high-pressure areas moving in from the Atlantic and the North Sea, and then pumping up warm, humid air from the Mediterranean and hocking cooler air.

Skeptics say things are out of whack on a global scale. Blistering, prolonged heat over 38 degrees (100 Fahrenheit) killed thousands of people in India in June, and forest fires have ravaged Spain and the western United States.

LAGOS: 3 Protesters Killed

Continued from Page 1

hear the case. Participation in the general strike appeared strong in Lagos and other southern cities, where support for Chief Abacha, a southerner, is greatest.

Many people have been staying home in support of the strikes because serious fuel shortages have cut power and crippled public transportation. Others fear the violent gangs of strike enforcers who have tried to keep merchants from operating.

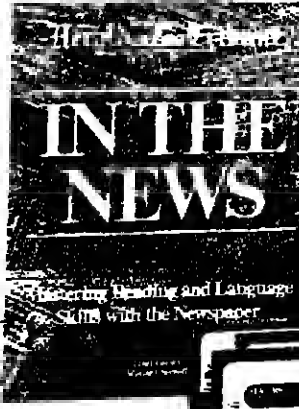
Even civil servants in Lagos stayed home Wednesday, despite the military government's

broadcast warnings to them Tuesday night to go to work.

Aminu Saleh, an official in the ruling junta, said on special television and radio broadcasts: "Any failure to heed this advice will be viewed as a sign of disloyalty to the government and will be handled under existing civil service regulations."

The general strike had much less effect in northern areas of the country. Northerners have always dominated the military and have used their historic control of Nigeria's authoritarian governments to divert the nation's vast oil wealth to the north. (Reuters, AP)

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Herald Tribune

A BIG "Thank you" TO ALL OUR READERS WHO REPLIED TO OUR 1994 READER SURVEY

Thanks to you, over US\$ 7,000 were donated to charity

As promised, here are some highlights from this study, describing you, the IHT reader:

You are mostly of the male variety: 79% versus 21%. Your average age is just over 46 years, although 44% of you are under 45. You are very well educated: 91% of you have a university degree or a higher qualification; in fact, one in 7 of you have an MBA. You are very loyal readers of the newspaper: 61% read 5 or 6 issues a week.

The majority of you live in Europe (64%), with a growing number living in the Asia/Pacific region (17%) and the USA (11%). In fact, many of you have chosen to live and work in a country other than that of your citizenship; however, the average number of years you have lived in your present country of residence is over 11, so you seem to be fairly settled.

You are frequently on the move: over a third (34%) take 10 or more business air trips a year, and 74% of you belong to an airline's executive or frequent flier club. These business trips take you all over the world: 79% to Europe, 62% to the USA, 40% the Asia/Pacific region, 12% travel to the Middle East, 10% to Africa and 10% to Latin America. While away on business, you spend, on average, 30 nights a year in hotels.

As far as cars are concerned, 46% of you have 2 or more cars in your household, and the average cost of your main vehicle is US\$ 31,800.

Practically all of you hold investments of various kinds: 63% invest in stocks and shares, 47% in investment funds, 41% in real estate (apart from your main home), 34% in collectibles, 34% in bonds, to name but a few. The average value of your household investments is a staggering US\$ 886,400.

Almost one fifth of you (19%*) work in organizations whose principal activity is manufacturing or engineering; 26%* financial or other business services, 17%* in the professions and 10%* in the government or the diplomatic service.

You are successful in your working life: 89%* have reached a senior level, whether this be in business, government, the professions, in self-employment or otherwise. 75%* of you work for organizations with operations abroad; 78% of this group have international responsibilities and 57% influence strategic decisions about the company's overseas operations.

The international nature of your job requires that you have dealings with many countries throughout the world: 71%* are involved with Western Europe; 52%* with USA/Canada; 16%* Latin America; 20%* Middle East; 34%* South East Asia; 22%* Japan.

As you have reached a high level in your chosen profession, you earn a fairly high level of income, the average per household being US\$ 147,600.

So, in a nutshell, that's the average reader of the International Herald Tribune: internationally-minded, well-educated, successful, mobile and affluent.

Thank you once again for your continued support, and we hope you will take part in our next reader survey in a couple of years' time.

* Based on all in employment (85%)

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Speed Up Rwanda Relief

How can it take so long for the industrial powers to deliver emergency supplies and equipment that are desperately needed to save the lives of Rwandan refugees? As refugees began to be ravaged by cholera and dysentery from drinking contaminated water, relief workers begged for a clean water supply. American equipment was rushed in to purify a million gallons of drinking water a day. But relief workers complain that pure water is not much good unless it gets to the refugees; they say 200 tanker trucks are needed to deliver it. About 20 have arrived. Where are the other trucks?

As the dead begin to pile up by the thousands, further endangering the living, a call went out to Washington from squalid refugee camps for digging machines and bulldozers to bury the bodies before they could infect the living. A week later, the equipment had yet to arrive. What is the problem?

When the humanitarian nightmare began in Rwanda, Washington was at first slow to respond. But it is not the main source of delay now. The principal bottlenecks are at the United Nations, with its maddening bureaucracy and paperwork, and on the ground in Africa, where there is a shortage of airport space to land and unload cargo planes. Both bottlenecks need to be eliminated promptly, so that relief can reach Rwandans fast.

Requests to the United States to airlift relief equipment, such as tanker trucks, are referred to the Pentagon, which has to find the gear on far-flung bases and arrange to fly it to airfields near the camps. The Pentagon is now processing requests expeditiously.

Why Invade Haiti?

The American government is conducting a shadow play intended to make an invasion of Haiti unnecessary by making it seem inevitable. This is the meaning of the attack authorization that the United States extracted from the United Nations this past weekend. The invasion count-down does not mean that American troops are all set to go in and throw out the junta that ousted Haiti's elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. It is the latest tightening of the screw in an effort to force the junta to step down without a fight.

If it works as planned, the Clinton administration will be able to claim a foreign policy success. But, regardless of the result in Haiti, a price will have to be paid. It is a stretch and then some to say that the junta's internal cruelties imperil international "peace and security," the UN Charter's test for armed intervention. A question of consistency arises when it comes to applying a similar standard to friendly authoritarian countries, like some of those that voted to back the United States in Haiti. A precedent is being set that would allow, say, Russia, to seek a similar license in policing what it calls its own abroad.

Nor does the international authorization translate easily into the approval that President Bill Clinton is going to

need at home. The prime factor pushing the administration to do something, the specter of Haitian boat people flooding into Florida, rises and falls with the daily traffic, currently very low. Popular enthusiasm for Haitian democracy and compassion for Haitian suffering must vie with the widespread apprehension — which we share — that an invasion of Haiti would be a colonial solution. It would likely saddle the United States with lone responsibility in a virtually limitless swamp of occupation.

At this late point, many politicians find it awkward to be an invasion skeptic. A seemingly irreversible commitment of presidential prestige has been made. How can Bill Clinton climb down now? Nothing else is "on." The thugs in Haiti, moreover, are quick to take comfort from utterances made in the context of American debate. Most skeptics, we guess, would join the general relief if the junta in Port-au-Prince thought better of its initial defiance of the UN resolution and stepped down. But this does not absolve the administration from continuing to seek a political solution. It should not drift into a position where it feels compelled to invade because it can't think of anything else to do.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tabloid Love Story

Somewhere above reality—somewhere, let us say, between the earth and the ether—there lies a land whose only manifestation is in those fabulous tabloids that greet America's supermarket shoppers just before they reach the cash register. The checkout line becomes a reading room. In this land, 99-year-old women give birth to babies almost every day. Some of these women have 15-year-old boyfriends. Others were partnered, if only temporarily, by gentlemen who are not only out of this world but out of this species.

In this land, a cat eats a parrot—and talks. A two-headed man holds conversations with himself. A cheating wife's head (she had but one) explodes.

In this land, life is eternal. The occasional death is reported, true, sometimes accompanied by a photograph of the deceased in his coffin. But very often the dead are seen again, at gas stations or

peering in a window or waiting at a bus stop, and they are always looking good.

This week, the daughter of this land's undisputed King (and most persistent revenant) confirmed the rumors (and the certificate produced by a Dominican judge) and announced her marriage to one of its most prominent residents, a 35-year-old entertainer and friend of its undisputed Queen, a violet-eyed beauty (as she is forever known) named Liz. The happy couple, Michael and Lisa-Marie Presley-Jackson, are honeymooning in an apartment lent them by Donald Trump, another regular guest in this land.

Previously, many readers of these annals did not believe everything reported in them—the alien impregnations and Martian kidnappings, for instance—and that story about the baby who was born wearing wooden shoes. Now, perhaps, they do.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Don't Help Russia With That

The Soviet Union "needed" nuclear weapons because it was challenging the United States; why, then, does Russia need them? What business is it of ours? And what difference does it make if they have a right if we Americans do not have the power to take them away?

It does make a difference, however, whether Russia needs nuclear weapons or has a right to have them, because the Russians are spending money to keep those weapons, and they are asking us for money. We cannot ask them to give up

their religion, traditional symbols of their nation or weapons they need for self-defense or self-respect as the price for giving them economic assistance.

But if they do not have a right to nuclear weapons and do not need them, we have every right to say that we will not provide money to them while they continue to spend money on maintaining their nuclear weapons. The least we can do is deduct from the assistance we provide the amount they could save by dismantling nuclear weapons.

—Max Singer, writing in the Hudson Briefing Paper (Indianapolis).

Decaying Parts of Africa Need Benign Colonization

By Ali A. Mazrui

PRETORIA — Much of contemporary Africa is in the throes of decay and decomposition. Even the degree of dependent modernization achieved under colonial rule is being reversed. The successive collapses of the state in one African country after another during the 1990s suggests a once unthinkable solution: recolonization.

To an increasing number of Africans, this is the bitter message that has emerged from the horrifying events in Rwanda. While Africans have been quite successful in uniting to achieve national freedom, we have utterly failed to unite for economic development and political stability. War, famine and ruin are the postcolonial legacy for too many Africans.

As a result, external recolonization under the banner of humanitarianism is entirely conceivable. Countries like Somalia or Liberia, where central control has entirely disintegrated, invite inevitable intervention to stem the spreading "cancer of chaos," in the words of J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The colonization impulse that is resurfacing, however, is likely to look different this time around. A trusteeship system—like that of the United Nations over the Congo in 1960, when order fell apart with the Belgian pullout—could be established that is more genuinely international and less Western than under the old guise.

Administering powers for the trusteeship territories could come from Africa or Asia, as well as from the rest of the United Nations membership. The "white man's burden" would, in a sense, become humanity's shared burden.

In the 21st century, for example, might Ethiopia (which will by then presumably be more stable than it is today) be called upon to run Somalia on behalf of the United Nations? After all, Ethiopia was once a black imperial power, annexing neighboring communities. Why should it not take up that historical role again in a more benign manner that has legitimate international sanction?

Might Egypt re-establish its "big brother" relationship with Sudan? Might the United Nations implore

Africans need an African peace enforced by Africans.

post-apartheid South Africa to intervene to end the Angolan civil war?

Surely it is time for Africans to exert more pressure on each other, including through benevolent intervention, to achieve a kind of Pax Africana based on regional integration or unification of smaller states.

Some African countries will simply need to be temporarily controlled by others. Inevitably, some dysfunctional countries will need to submit to trusteeship and even tutelage for awhile, as Zanzibar did when it was annexed by Tanganyika in 1964 to form Tanzania.

If Burundi and Rwanda had been similarly united into a larger state where the balance between Tutsi and Hutu would have been part of a more diverse popula-

tion, the savagery we have witnessed in the past months would very likely not have happened on the same scale.

If recolonization or self-colonization is the path that lies ahead for Africa, there must be a continental authority to ensure that such an order does not merely mask base aims of exploitation. What I propose as a longer-term solution to problems exposed by today's crises is the establishment of an African Security Council composed of five pivotal regional states, or potential pivotal states, which would oversee the continent. This council would have a Pan African Emergency Force, an army for intervention and peacekeeping, at its disposal.

There would also be an African High Commissioner for Refugees linked to the United Nations' refugee agency. While Africa accounts for one-tenth of the world's population, it accounts for half of the world's refugees.

The African Security Council that should be formed over the coming decades would be anchored in the north by Egypt and in the south by South Africa. Although it is currently experiencing very troubling times, Nigeria would be the pivotal state in West Africa. Its size and resources could give it the weight of India if it can find political stability.

In East Africa, the pivotal country is still in doubt. Ethiopia, among the most fragile of the largest African states today, is the most likely anchor because of its size. Kenya is more stable but far smaller.

In central Africa, the presumed regional power of the future, Zaire, is currently itself in need of trusteeship. If Zaire can avoid collapse into chaos in the near

future, it will be one of the major actors in Africa in the 21st century, taking Burundi and Rwanda under its wing. Zaire has the population and resources to play a major role. In the next century it will surpass France as the largest French-speaking nation in the world.

As permanent members of an African Security Council, the five states would coordinate among each other and with the United Nations.

Regional integration is the order of the day in Europe, in North America, in East Asia and even, tentatively of course, in the Middle East. If Africa does not follow this path, the lack of stability and economic growth will push the entire continent further into the desperate margins of global society.

In tandem with the efforts of the United Nations to establish a peaceful world order, Africans need an African peace enforced by Africans, from Angola to Rwanda and Burundi.

These are no doubt frightening ideas for proud peoples who spilled so much blood and spent so much political will freeing themselves from the control of European powers. To be sure, self-colonization, if we can manage it, is better than colonization by outsiders.

Better still would be self-conquest. But that implies an African capacity for self-control and self-discipline rarely seen since before colonialism.

The writer, a Kenyan author of more than 20 books, is editor of Volume 8 of the *Unesco General History of Africa: "Africa Since 1935."* This comment was distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Take Prudent Note of the Successes in Clinton's Record Abroad

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The condemnation of Clinton administration foreign policy has become a self-perpetuating refrain, tra la la without attempting to make sense of the words.

It is hard to tell at this point whether this is just another part of the general attack on a president who, for his critics, can do nothing right, from feeding refugees to taking a vacation; or is due to poor explanation of issues that the White House does not want to become a distraction from its prime domestic concerns; or is a subtle way for Americans to convey that they don't want foreign policy on their agenda now, so write it off as hopeless.

It is not an accurate picture of what the United States has been doing in the world since Bill Clinton moved to Washington. There have been pluses and minuses. Naturally, the failures draw more attention, even on relatively minor issues, than the decisions that don't go wrong. And continuity, which has been considerable, is less reassuring in a world keenly aware of rapid change.

But it is already possible to

draw up an interim balance sheet because some major decisions have been made that are already shaping the future. And it matters, because the United States can't opt out, doesn't really want to, and needs both for itself and its partners a steadier assessment of how it is doing in its shift from Cold War leadership to more conscious partnership.

First, though, it is important to keep in mind that this is happening just when many governments which must be the major partners are themselves handicapped by severe internal troubles and uncertainties. Of the industrial states at last month's Naples summit, Japan and Italy are facing deep political transformation. Britain is at a crossroads. France is consumed with next year's presidential election, and Russia is just getting started on a historic reevaluation. The United States must deal with them as they are.

Whether Russia is the most critical issue for international affairs at this stage. What has not gone wrong has to be considered a substantial achievement. Yegor Gaidar, the former deputy prime minister, revealed recently that he had to release large amounts of military food reserves and that without massive foreign relief supplies the country would not have made it through the first couple of winters after the Soviet collapse. Now shortages have been overcome and the economy is starting to function, although grossly distorted by the horrendous spread of organized crime — which the West could help to limit by energetic monitoring of money laundering.

The agreement with Ukraine on disposition of nuclear weapons promises solution of the biggest security threat. The Partnership for Peace compromise, while fully satisfying none, is taking hold, enabling NATO to move into a new era, and bridging the security concerns of East Europeans as they consolidate their independence.

There has not been a dramatic breakthrough; that was not to be expected, given the enormous problems. But the whole area is advancing toward stability.

The new policy on Western Europe, accepting its will to organize defense plans on its own while detaching nothing from NATO, removes an old irritant. There isn't now and isn't soon going to be a real "European pillar," to use John F. Kennedy's term, with which America can deal as a unified equal. But the direction is set and work can go ahead.

Momentum has been sustained toward peace in the Middle East. Grave issues remain, but the watershed has been crossed.

The North American Free Trade Agreement has been ratified and the GATT agreement has been signed, still to be formally put into effect. It was a political miscalculation for Mr. Clinton to try to launch a new stage of trade negotiations at Naples, so soon after what might have been a nasty trade war was averted. But the error was tactical. The strategy is working well.

After an unwise start that threatened to fray relations, Washington and Tokyo are back on a more cooperative course. It is not unwise or indecisive to notice a mistake quickly and correct it.

Bosnia, the whole Yugoslav issue, has been a failure, by all of the powers. It is Pollyannaish to be consoled just because the war has been kept from spreading. That must remain a concern, to be handled better.

There has been too much noise about using force in Haiti, which won't fix what ails that benighted country, and too much blowing hard about what is in store for North Korea.

The frustrations about not being able to whip minor players into line do nothing to diminish Washington's image, especially in its own eyes. It is not satisfying that nothing irreparable has been done on these fronts, but this is better than disastrous plunges. Rwanda has to be considered an example of what lies ahead in many places if the world can look after itself and need not bother to foresee and head off disaster.

This is not a bad record. It is far from perfect. The chance for improving it can be spoiled if only failures are counted. Troubles averted are successes.

—Flora Lewis.

The Nation-State Is Declining, but No Replacement Is at Hand

By Nicholas Colchester

LONDON — The phrases "international community" and "shared sovereignty" are both, if not quite oxymorons, at least charged with wishful thinking. They are much used in today's talk of foreign affairs, perhaps in the hope that, like some failed hollandaise sauce, their incomprehensible ingredients can be made to blend by beating them together hard enough.

Such a technique has worked before. The term "nation-state" shows what long repetition of a wishful thought can achieve. Although nations and states are fundamentally different things, we have all come to accept that the blend of them is the basic ingredient of the "world order" — to cite yet another fashionable emulsion.

Yet there is a feeling abroad that the era of the nation-state may be fading.

The collapse of the confrontation between two superpowers and ideologies has left mankind having to rethink how best to structure government. This uncertainty plays a big part in the rich world's present feeling of drift and disorientation.

Too much of what goes on in modern life transcends the nation-state and its government. Yet systems of government that attempt to follow by transcending national administration have not achieved loyalty and legitimacy. Meanwhile, nation-states go on suffering the pains they have always known whenever ethnic feeling rebels against the imposition of state frontiers or laws.

These pains are intense at present because of an outpouring of ethnic pride uncurbed by the ending of Communist hegemony, and also because electoralists sense that modern governments are no longer able to shield their societies against change, alien competition or waves of immigrants.

The horrors of Yugoslavia, the discrediting of the United Nations, the worries over the futures of Russia and its ex-satellites, Ross Perot and "the great sucking sound" of free trade with Mexico, Europe's post-Maastricht tension — all these are partly traceable to these two problems.

Restated briefly, they are that supranational government is inevitable but still not acceptable, and that even well-established nation-states can no longer confer an adequate sense of identity upon their peoples.

While the term "nation-state"

has a noble ring of fittingness — one people who have sensibly decided to obey one government — most nation-states tend to be cultivated with much ingenuity.

France created a "state nation" and gave it an almost human persona. America created the ultimate idea-based nation. Even Britain embraced a number of nations within its state.

Such civic state-building was

The nation-state, once an engine of progress, is becoming a comforting symbol of the past.

helped by the expanding reach of government, by railways, by telegraphs, by the spread of suffrage, by flags, anthems, jingoism, rewritten histories and other 19th century paraphernalia.

So successful was the formula and so appropriate to its times that it was projected potentially abroad to create state-empires, such as France's, or nation-empires, such as Britain's, where that admirable tribe the "English-speaking peoples" were either in control or ought to be, and ran things from English country houses like Ditchley.

Yet those same technological advances that made nation-states and empires governable now whisk capital and information ungovernably across their frontiers. These advances have created enterprises that can no longer act as national champions if they are to survive against international competition. Educated elites no longer advance only within their nations; they move in galaxies — of film, finance and fashion — that beside nations.

And where nation-state governments once revelled in their newfound power to control up to 40 percent of their economies, today they are marching away from these commanding heights, putting them up for sale and explaining to their electorates that jobs are scarce because of international forces beyond their control.

The supranational challenge goes beyond the economic. The rise of the electronic media is changing a basic tenet of the post-World War II order — that nations are inviolable, how-

ever they may decide to behave within their frontiers, provided that they do not misbehave across them.

Events in Iraq and Yugoslavia have prompted the emergence of a faltering international consensus on acceptable behavior, although there are already signs of a cultural fault line developing between fast-growing Asia and the mature West over the amount of harshness permissible in government.

So, is the coming of international government now logically unstoppable?

Yes, but it will advance with much difficulty, because two of the three ingredients of the rise of the nation-state — identity and legitimacy — are still missing at the higher level. While the principle of noninterference in the affairs of nation-states may be weakening, the willingness of people to die to impose the world's standards is weakening. People must still look to the nation-state for their military security.

Meanwhile, the nation-state has acquired a perverse new economic role. It is used to be an engine of progress. Now, in the West at least, it is becoming a comforting symbol of the past, something to hang on to against the disturbing forces of change.

It is to the original definition of nation — "a place of birth" that people now turn, away from a world homogenized by international brands and flows.

These then are the ingredients of our disorientation. Supranational government is needed but unwanted. Subnational identity is wistfully desired, but is too often little more than a costume parade. Nation-state government is still much desired but is being undressed, as it were, from above and below. Well-meaning internationalists talk interminably in smoke-filled rooms.

Seeing realists wish that conviction politics would return and show that this claimed need for a world order would vanish if only the older extroverts among the nation-states could walk tall again.

Given some grave danger of war, which is not hard to imagine, those realists might yet be proved right, because the nation-state remains the one entity that people are ready to die for.

But it is just as plausible to

predict a dispiriting phase of international ghettoization in which outrages exist side by side with civilized behavior, and the media perpetually tit-bit and there is neither the motive nor the will in the international non-community to crack down upon the nastiness.

In such an era of leadership, the habit of supranational government would slowly take hold.

It is interesting to note that the much vaunted "new world order" is floundering in matters of politics and morality but is taking root in the economic sphere, which is, as has been explained, where the need for it is hardest to deny.

The United Nations has been discredited by Yugoslavia, but the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been strengthened. The political and institutional parts of the European Union are set for a phase of painful wrangling, but the extremely intrusive rules system of its internal market has held up through recession.

Even the political aspects of supranational government have something going for them. Authority above the level of the nation-state paradoxically helps the more proper of smaller nations and regions. Portugal holds more sway within the European Union than it would outside it.

The flag of Europe flies more often in Scotland, Catalonia, Rhone-Alpes and Bavaria than it does in London, Madrid, Paris and Berlin, precisely because it is a symbol of a counterweight to those old, aloof capitals.

The tentative upshot of all these thoughts is that the nation-state is far from dead. It is still the main repository of loyalty and legitimacy. Asian nation-states are moving into the phase of high self-confidence that pioneers of the nation-state knew in the 19th century. The birthrate of nations is particularly high, as the Russian empire dissolves and the normal postcolonial agony of poorly matched states and peoples.

Nevertheless, the role of the nation-state is evolving. Government will become a more stratified affair, with power, and a little identity, shifting up above national capitals and identity and a little power shifting down below them.

Westminster, Paris and Washington will detect the sensation. Beijing and Moscow will adapt. Brussels and Bonn/Berlin will smile knowingly.

The writer is editorial director of *The Economist Intelligence Unit*. This comment was adapted by *The New York Times* from a report on a conference at the Ditchley Foundation, in Oxfordshire, England.

1894: Spain Fights Anew

PARIS — A fighting spirit is animating the Spaniards, and they seem to find it necessary to be always at war. They have hardly finished with the Moors of Morocco, and now they have begun to fight with the people of the Island of Mindanao, whom the Spanish call the Moors of the Philippines, probably because they are Mohammedans. They are terrible warriors, and if the Spanish think they will soon get the better of them they are mistaken.

1919: Hungarian Trick?

PARIS — The new Hungarian Government has decided to issue a manifesto to all the nations announcing the overthrow of the Soviet Government and expressing the desire of the Hungarian people to live at peace with every other country. However, the re-

turnment of Bela Kun and the constitution of a new Socialist Government is believed by Roumania to be nothing but a trick to gain time. The Roumanians are resolved to go to Budapest as Europe's gendarme and see that the change of regime is sincere.

1944: Army Halts Strike

PHILADELPHIA — [From our New York edition:] The United States Army, acting on orders of President Roosevelt, took over Philadelphia's entire transportation system tonight [Aug. 3] and called on 6,000 rank-and-file strikers, who have stalled all transit and cut war production for three days in a dispute over upgrading of Negroes to operating jobs, to resume operating the City's bus, trolley, elevated and subway lines. Two hours after the Army took over the strikers' committee voted to return to work as ordered.

International Herald Tribune
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73.021/26. Comptes Paritaires No. 61337
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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Nicotine Is Addictive, FDA Panel Declares

By Philip J. Hitt
New York Times Service

SILVER SPRING, Maryland—A federal advisory panel to the Food and Drug Administration has found that nicotine was addictive and that it was the chief reason people smoke cigarettes.

Of the nine panel members convened by Commissioner David A. Kessler, eight said they agreed with the surgeon general's findings in 1988 that nicotine was addictive and that it was the substance in cigarettes that caused addiction.

One member declined to vote on that question but later voted with the other eight on a question of whether nicotine "is likely to lead to addiction in the typical smoker."

The panel's votes are a step in the FDA's investigation of whether to regulate nicotine as a drug and took the agency farther than it has gone before in establishing control over nicotine.

A negative vote by the committee could have ended the investigation. When the investigation is completed, Dr. Kessler must decide whether to regulate nicotine and how to do so.

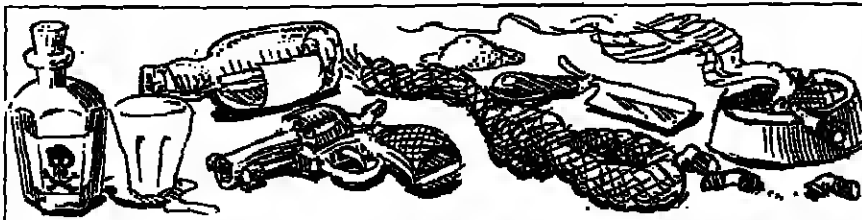
The decisions came after two days of testimony from experts on nicotine and addiction, some of whom told the panel that regularly smoking five cigarettes a day is enough to cause addiction in some people.

Scientists speaking on behalf of the Tobacco Institute, the lobbying group for the largest tobacco companies, said they believed that addiction was a term that should be reserved for intoxicating drugs, like heroin and cocaine.

The chief witness for the tobacco companies at the hearing was Dr. Domenico Ciraulo, a psychiatrist at Tufts University. Though he said he had never studied nicotine addiction, his work in heroin, alcohol and cocaine abuse led him to believe that intoxication was the most important feature of addictive drugs.

But several expert witnesses, most of whom were academics with different views than the witnesses working on behalf of the tobacco industry, suggested gradually reducing the nicotine in cigarettes over 10 to 20 years to a nonaddictive level.

They proposed requiring tobacco com-



Experts Rate Problem Substances

Dr. Jack E. Henningfield of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and Dr. Neal L. Benowitz of the University of California at San Francisco ranked six substances based on five problem areas.

1-Worst 5-Least serious

Henningfield Ratings

Substance	Withdrawal	Reinforcement	Tolerance	Dependence	Information
Nicotine	3	4	2	1	5
Heroin	2	2	1	2	2
Cocaine	4	1	4	3	3
Alcohol	1	3	3	4	1
Caffeine	5	5	5	5	6
Marijuana	6	5	6	6	4

Benowitz Ratings

Substance	Withdrawal	Reinforcement	Tolerance	Dependence	Information
Nicotine	3	4	2	1	5
Heroin	2	2	1	2	2
Cocaine	4	1	4	3	3
Alcohol	1	3	3	4	1
Caffeine	5	5	5	5	6
Marijuana	6	5	6	6	4

Equal ratings

Withdrawal: Presence and severity of physical and psychological symptoms.

Reinforcement: A measure of the substance's ability to produce a pleasurable and reinforcing effect, and its potential to cause addiction.

Tolerance: How much of the substance is needed to produce the same effect as the first dose, and the level of abuse, high need for the substance, and its potential to cause addiction.

Dependence: How difficult it is for the user to quit, the degree to which the user is physically dependent, and the degree to which the user is psychologically dependent.

Information: Though not usually considered as a measure of addiction, the level of information is associated with addiction and increases the personal and social damage a substance may do.

The New York Times

panies to include nicotine that would allow people to smoke 20 to 30 cigarettes a day without inhaling more than 5 milligrams of nicotine. They said this was a level at which few if any people would be addicted.

But scientists testifying on behalf of the tobacco industry said such a level would produce a cigarette similar to a low-nicotine Philip Morris brand called Next, which was taken off the market because it was unpopular.

The nine members of the panel, the Drug Abuse Advisory Committee, most of whom are medical doctors, comprise a standing committee that regularly handles drug abuse questions for the agency.

They were asked to respond to seven questions about the addictive properties

of nicotine and cigarettes, but not cigars or pipe or smokeless tobacco because they deliver different amounts of nicotine. Although these tobacco products were not under discussion, they would be included in the regulation of nicotine.

The scientists who testified, including Dr. Lynn T. Kozlowski of Pennsylvania State University and Dr. Neal L. Benowitz of the University of California at San Francisco, presented studies showing that nicotine was similar to heroin and cocaine in these ways:

• Nicotine therapy using a patch is as effective in controlling withdrawal symptoms as methadone is for heroin, but the nicotine patch is only somewhat effective in helping people quit, just as methadone

is only somewhat effective in helping people quit heroin.

• Only a few percent of smokers succeed each year in quitting cigarettes, a rate similar to that for heroin addicts quitting their habits.

• Some regular users of nicotine do not become addicted, just as some regular users of heroin and other drugs do not.

• Two-thirds of nicotine, heroin and cocaine users relapse soon after treatment starts, and more and more relapse until only a small percentage are still abstinent at the end of one year.

• Cigarettes deliver more nicotine to the brain faster than any other method, including intravenous injection.

Scientists at the meeting offered several recommendations to help the FDA decide how to regulate cigarettes.

Dr. Kozlowski recommended that tobacco companies be prohibited from characterizing cigarettes as "light" or "ultra-light" because the terms do not indicate how much nicotine smokers receive.

He and Dr. Benowitz presented studies showing that there was little or no relationship between the government's official numbers for nicotine yield of a cigarette and the amount taken in by smokers.

As many as half of the smokers of light cigarettes may be getting as much tar and nicotine as smokers of brands that have much higher tar and nicotine ratings, Dr. Kozlowski said.

This is because light and ultra-light cigarettes achieve their lower tar and nicotine ratings primarily by using tiny, usually invisible holes in the filters to dilute the smoke inhaled by government-approved smoking machines. Human users commonly block the holes, intentionally or not, and give themselves far higher doses.

Testifying for the Tobacco Institute, Dr. Ciraulo said that the drugs he considered addictive were those that were so pleasurable that they took "control of a person's life, displacing other important things in life."

Dr. Kessler asked Dr. Ciraulo about people who were unable to quit smoking even "when that interferes with, messes up their lives so that they must face up to potentially devastating consequences?"

Dr. Ciraulo said those health risks for smokers were "so distant, it's not really motivating for them."

Odd Disorder Offers New Clues to Brain

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—At age 18, Wendy Verougstraete had high ambitions. "You are looking at a professional book writer," she said cheerfully. "My books will be filled with drama, action and excitement. And everyone will want to read them. I am going to write books, page after page, stack after stack. I'm going to start on Monday."

But that Monday never came. Although she composes love song lyrics, has a rich vocabulary and tells wonderful stories, Ms. Verougstraete has an I.Q. of only 49. She cannot tie her shoes, set a table, cross the street alone or make change for a quarter. Her reading, writing and drawing skills are like those of a first-grader. Now 25, she lives in a group home for mentally retarded adults.

Ms. Verougstraete has Williams syndrome, an enigmatic birth disorder caused by the loss of one copy of the gene that makes elastin, a protein that is the chief constituent of the body's elastic fibers, and possibly by the loss of another gene or genes of unknown function that lie next to elastin on chromosome 7.

The result of this small genetic loss is far-reaching. There are severe malformations throughout the brain and heart, yet the capacity for language is remarkably unaffected. If anything, language and sociability are enriched.

Williams syndrome children, who have distinctive elfin features, are extremely social, verbal and adept at recognizing faces, but most cannot expect to live independent lives.

Cognitive neuroscientists say Williams syndrome, first described in 1961, presents an unparalleled opportunity to probe the deepest mysteries of the brain.

What are the genetic origins of language and sociability? What do we mean by intelligence? Which genes determine the brain's basic architecture, controlling how it is wired during fetal development? How does a young child's brain compensate for inborn deficits by rewiring itself in alternative circuits? And how do genes contribute to complex behaviors such as personality?

Williams syndrome may also help resolve the huge debate in cognitive psychology over the nature of language, said Dr. Albert Galaburda, a neurologist at Harvard University Medical School.

"It is special from the word go, under the control of special genes and located in special parts of the brain," he said. "Or does it piggyback on general mental function and intelligence? Williams children suggest language is unique because there is a genetic defect that spares it."

At a meeting last week in La Jolla, California, the world's leading experts on Williams syndrome presented their latest explorations of the biological links between genes and behavior.

Efforts to forge such links in studies of other behaviorally complex disorders, such as schizophrenia and manic depression, have not been very successful. But Williams syndrome researchers say they have an advantage in knowing the exact locus of a genetic defect that results in a remarkably consistent behavioral profile. The meeting was sponsored by the

Williams Syndrome Association and the Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

Dr. Ursula Bellugi, director of the Laboratory for Cognitive Neurosciences at the Salk Institute, has carried out extensive studies of Williams syndrome children. Her interest began several years ago after a late-night phone call from Nancy Verougstraete. Wendy's mother, who had just read a magazine article by Noam Chomsky on the biological basis of language,

"I want you to meet my daughter," Mrs. Verougstraete said. "She's retarded but has good language. I think you should investigate her unusual abilities."

"The child, who was 13, came in and I was puzzled," Dr. Bellugi said in a recent interview. "She had a very unusual profile. Her grammar was complex and without error. Her word use was rich, but general cognition and problem solving were very impaired. She had been placed in a school for the mentally retarded but her teachers did not know how to deal with her."

Williams syndrome occurs in 1 of every 20,000 births. Many of the children have elevated levels of calcium in their blood during infancy, which is thought

Williams syndrome helps with questions of intelligence and the origins of language.

to make them extremely cranky. All have heart defects, typically a narrowing of the aorta or pulmonary arteries.

Williams children have similar faces, with an upturned nose, wide mouth, full lips, small chin and puffiness around the eyes. Those with blue or green eyes have a prominent starburst pattern on their irises. Their voices are hoarse. All are mentally retarded on standard I.Q. tests but to different degrees. Although some can attend regular classrooms, most require special education.

Williams children are typically late in every aspect of development. Dr. Bellugi said, including language. But when grammar develops, often around age 4, she said, it takes off with remarkable speed.

To investigate probe the mental peaks and valleys of Williams syndrome, Dr. Bellugi and her colleagues abandoned standardized I.Q. tests and developed a battery of experimental probes for specific domains of intelligence. For the sake of comparison, she gave the same tests to children with Down's syndrome matched for age, sex and I.Q.

"In general problem solving, children with Williams and Down's syndrome are very similar," she said. But in linguistic probes, the groups are very different.

On vocabulary tests, Williams children display a predilection for unusual words, Dr. Bellugi said. Asked to name as many animals as they can think of in one minute, they come up with creatures such as jiber, Chihuahua, saber-toothed tiger, weasel, crane and newt. Children with Down's syndrome give simple examples like dog, cat and mouse, she said.

When Williams syndrome children tell stories, their voices come alive with drama and emotion, Dr. Bellugi said. Down's syndrome children tell simple stories without emotion.

Studies Cast Doubt on Benefits of Fish Oil

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The words are big—icosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid—but the sales are even bigger, exceeding \$45 million a year in the United States. These are the scientific names of two prominent fatty acids in fish oils, better known as omega-3s, supplements of which have become hot items among the health conscious.

Despite the popularity of fish oil capsules, most researchers in the field say this pill popping is scientifically unjustifiable and may even be dangerous. Furthermore, some of the early claims for benefits attributed to fish oils have not yet been borne out.

The enthusiasm for fish oils began with the observation that Greenland Eskimos, whose diet is rich in marine oils, rarely suffer heart attacks or strokes caused by blood clots. Several effects of fish oils have been cited as the probable explanation.

First, the oils lower blood levels of artery-damaging fats called triglycerides. Elevated levels of these fats can increase the risk of a

heart attack. Some preliminary research also indicates that fish oils may help to prevent a potentially fatal disruption in heart rhythm called ventricular fibrillation.

But, most important, fish oils were found to have a potent anticoagulating effect. Since most heart attacks and strokes are caused by clots trying to squeeze through arteries narrowed by fatty deposits, anything that inhibits clotting would logically lower the risk.

The claims for fish oil then went hog wild, with hints of benefits being turned into established facts.

One was the suggestion that fish oils lower blood pressure. And indeed they do, in relatively large doses in people who have both high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol levels or atherosclerosis.

But, according to a recent review of 31 studies involving 1,300 patients, in the majority of people with hypertension, fish oils at practical doses have at best a very modest effect on blood pressure.

More promising has been the association between fish oils and prevention or treatment of autoimmune diseases like lupus, kidney disease and rheumatoid arthritis.

The Greenland Eskimos are reported to

have a relatively low incidence of certain disorders that involve the immune system, including multiple sclerosis, asthma and psoriasis.

Most of the studies have been done in laboratory animals that are prone to autoimmune diseases. But studies of patients with rheumatoid arthritis found fish oil supplements (about six grams a day) can diminish morning stiffness and joint tenderness.

ALTHOUGH this may seem unrelated, studies of chronic migraine sufferers who did not respond to other remedies showed significant relief associated with very large (20-gram) doses of fish oil supplements given every day.

The anti-inflammatory effects of fish oils are believed to be responsible for the new finding that frequent consumption of fish helps to protect smokers from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, like chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

According to the study of 8,960 current and former smokers, published in The New England Journal of Medicine, those who ate two and a half or more servings of

fish each week halved their odds of developing these lung diseases. There is also some preliminary evidence to suggest that fish oils may inhibit the spread of some cancers, particularly breast cancer.

The omega-3 fatty acids are thought to inhibit proliferation of tumors by preventing the formation of tumor-stimulating prostaglandins. In a study in mice published last November in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute, spread of human breast cancer to the lungs was inhibited in animals fed a diet rich in fish oils, but no such benefit was observed in mice fed primarily corn oil, which is rich in the omega-6 fatty acid, linoleic acid.

Despite the suggested benefits of fish oils to the heart, no major health organization, including the American Heart Association, recommends taking fish oil supplements outside of a well-designed research study. There are good reasons for their reluctance.

The clot-inhibiting properties of fish oils have an unfortunate downside: they increase bleeding tendencies. In the Greenland Eskimos, the diet rich in fish oil appears to raise their risk of suffering usually fatal hemorrhagic strokes.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, South played six spades and received a club lead. This came very slowly, so he was sure that it was not a singleton. He had to worry that East might hold a singleton and therefore won the first trick with the club king. East played the eight, which made it harder for West to appreciate what was happening.

South led a spade toward the ten. West took his king and had to make a crucial play. The first trick had fooled him about the club position so he returned a trump. A heart would have been better.

South overtook the spade ten.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1NT, East 2NT, South 3NT, West 4NT. South led the club five.

WATERGATE: The Corruption of American Politics and the Fall of Richard Nixon

By Fred Emery. 525 pages. \$25. Times Books.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Drew

AT Richard Nixon's funeral, President Bill Clinton exhorted the nation: "May the day of judging President Nixon on anything less than his entire life and career come to a close." President Nixon, Clinton said almost in passing, "made mistakes." Clinton's eulogy was only one attempt among hundreds in the days leading up to and including Nixon's funeral to put — dare we say the word? — Watergate into "perspective." To the plentiful commentary, oblique references were made to Nixon's "dark side." We were reminded about his foreign policy achievements as

well as his enlightened domestic policy proposals.

But it's one thing to not want to kick a man at such a time; it's another to engage in, and encourage, collective amnesia. This itself was a distortion. So, I'll take Clinton up on his challenge: I'll look at the entirety of Nixon's career if he'll read this book.

The first corrective after those days of misfired attempts to avoid speaking ill was the publication, in late May, of "The Haldeman Diaries: Inside the Nixon White House," which took us right into the cave of resentments, paranoia, betrayal, anti-Semitism and major deception that was Nixon's White House.

Even if all of Nixon's accomplishments amounted to what his most enthusiastic boosters say, however, that doesn't by any stretch of the imagination make the collection of crimes, abuses of power, threats to the Constitution and personal libel that came to be called "Watergate" a sidebar, merely

one aspect of Nixon's presidency.

Fred Emery's new book, "Watergate," makes that clear. Written in conjunction with a five-part BBC series, Emery's work is a compilation of much that was known and some that is new about that period. Emery has written a densely detailed but ultimately compelling book. The story is and has always been more important than any specific detail, but the

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Richard C. Holbrooke, the U.S. ambassador to Germany, is reading "Diplomacy" by Henry A. Kissinger.

"One does not have to agree with every one of Dr. Kissinger's conclusions to recognize that this book is of direct relevance to one of our most pressing challenges: creating a stable international political framework in the post-Cold War world." (Douglas Sutton, IHT)



cumulative impact of the details is devastating.

Emery shows that the origins of Watergate were earlier than usually thought — in Nixon's reaction to his close election in 1968 and his fear that he would be opposed by Edward M. Kennedy in 1972, and in his anger at opponents of the Vietnam War. Emery does point out that the Kennedy administration and Lyndon Johnson had resorted to bugging, but adds

"What marked out Nixon's people was that when they were thwarted by the FBI and the CIA, they decided to act themselves." The obsession with Daniel Ellsberg, leader of the Pentagon papers, led to the most alarming of all the crimes — the hiring of thugs to break into Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and take Ellsberg's file.

Emery's book contains fresh details about this break-in. He suggests that Nixon and John Ehrlichman, his chief domestic adviser, were aware of it ahead of time, and that, contrary to several reports that the raid came up empty, material was found and used.

The book also adds new material about the Watergate break-in itself and the frantic hours after the burglary was discovered.

Where there are disputed versions of what happened in these or other events, as in the decision to ask Attorney General Richard Kleindienst to spring

the Watergate burglars, Emery lays them out.

He also gives us fresh reminders of the way this former president thought and talked — the tone he set.

Emery doesn't prove conclusively that Nixon's efforts to see to it that his 1972 opponent was George McGovern — whom he rightly thought he could trounce — were instrumental in producing that result. But the book does demonstrate how hard Nixon tried to subvert the political system, using such methods as generating fake polls showing McGovern doing well in the trial heats.

But more important than the specific revelations is the book's overall effect — the hour-after-hour, conversation-after-conversation, picture of the president of the United States running a criminal conspiracy right in the Oval Office.

Elizabeth Drew, whose book on the Clinton presidency will be published in the fall, wrote this for The Washington Post.

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
AFRICA		ASIA		EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST	
Algeria	001-800-777-1111	Armenia	001-800-777-1111	Austria	001-800-777-1111	Bahrain	001-800-777-1111
Angola	001-800-777-1111	Australia	001-800-777-1111	Belgium	001-800-777-1111	Bangladesh	001-800-777-1111
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Canada	001-800-777-1111	Bulgaria	001-800-777-1111	Burkina Faso	001-800-777-1111
Armenia	001-800-777-1111	China	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	001-800-777-1111	Burundi	001-800-777-1111
Australia	001-800-777-1111	Colombia	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	001-800-777-1111	Cambodia	001-800-777-1111
Austria	001-800-777-1111	Cuba	001-800-777-1111	Egypt	001-800-777-1111	Cameroon	001-800-777-1111
Bahamas	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	001-800-777-1111	France	001-800-777-1111	Canada	001-800-777-1111
Bahrain	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	001-800-777-1111	Germany	001-800-777-1111	Cape Verde	001-800-777-1111
Bangladesh	001-800-777-1111	Egypt	001-800-777-1111	Greece	001-800-777-1111	Chad	001-800-777-1111
Banladesh	001-800-777-1111	France	001-800-777-1111	Hungary	001-800-777-1111	Chile	001-800-777-1111
Barbados	001-800-777-1111	Germany	001-800-777-1111	Ireland	001-800-777-1111	China	001-800-777-1111
Belarus	001-800-777-1111	Greece	001-800-777-1111	Israel	001-800-777-1111	Colombia	001-800-777-1111
Belgium	001-800-777-1111	Hungary	001-800-777-1111	Italy	001-800-777-1111	Costa Rica	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Ireland	001-800-777-1111	Japan	001-800-777-1111	Croatia	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Israel	001-800-777-1111	Korea	001-800-777-1111	Cuba	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Italy	001-800-777-1111	Kazakhstan	001-800-777-1111	Cyprus	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Japan	001-800-777-1111	Kyrgyzstan	001-800-777-1111	Czech Republic	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Kazakhstan	001-800-777-1111	Latvia	001-800-777-1111	Denmark	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Kyrgyzstan	001-800-777-1111	Lithuania	001-800-777-1111	Egypt	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Latvia	001-800-777-1111	Malaysia	001-800-777-1111	France	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Lithuania	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Germany	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Malaysia	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Greece	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Hungary	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Ireland	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Israel	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Italy	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Japan	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Korea	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Kazakhstan	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Kyrgyzstan	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Latvia	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Lithuania	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Malaysia	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Mexico	001-800-777-1111
Belize	001-800-777-1111						

MARKET DIARY

Merger News Keeps Wall Street on Edge

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks took modest losses Wednesday in a day that saw investors absorbed by a flurry of takeover bids, merger talk and earnings reports.

The overall market was mixed, however, showing little direction as action focused on individual stocks. Traders and

raised hopes that more mergers, and acquisitions in the industry, were coming.

Schering-Plough, which advanced 3 1/2 points Tuesday, added 1 1/2 to 67 1/2. Upjohn rose 1/4 to 32 1/2, and Warner-Lambert, which surged 4 1/2 Tuesday, powered ahead by 4 to 72 1/2.

"The two-year hiatus is over," said Samuel Isaly, portfolio manager of the \$10 million Medical Research Investment Fund. "Mergers are in high gear once again because there are a variety of companies with an uncertain future."

Microsoft closed at 53 1/4, up 9/16. The software company was named the "Focus 1" stock of the week and upgraded to "buy" from "above average" at Merrill Lynch & Co. by analyst Stephen McClellan.

Stocks failed to rally along with Treasury bonds, which rose in late trading after major automakers reported weak July car sales. The yield on the benchmark 30-year bond fell to 7.38 percent from 7.40 percent Tuesday.

Drug and health-care companies continued to post gains in the wake of American Home Products' \$8.5 billion hostile bid for American Cyanamid. The offer, made late Tuesday,

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Dollar Slips on Fears Of Weakness in Jobs

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped a notch against most major currencies Wednesday amid speculation that Friday's employment report will show that the economy is not growing fast enough to prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

The U.S. currency started its decline after the Commerce De-

partment said the index of leading economic indicators rose slightly more than expected in June, confirming the notion among many traders that the economy is growing more modestly now.

"This is about what people expected," said Earl Johnson, foreign-exchange adviser at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. "It's nothing to trade on."

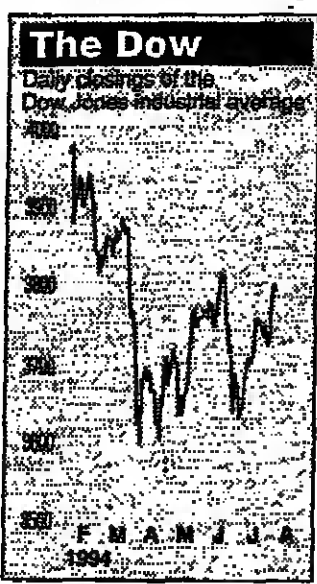
The dollar closed at 1.5757 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5825 DM on Tuesday. It slipped marginally to 100.275 yen from 100.340 yen.

Foreign Exchange

The Fed has raised interest rates four times this year. Traders suspect the Fed will postpone a fifth increase if the employment report shows the pace of growth is slowing. The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee will meet Aug. 16.

The dollar also fell to 1.3320 Swiss francs from 1.3375 francs and to 5.4080 French francs from 5.4080. The pound rose to \$1.5427 from \$1.5355.

The U.S. currency turned upward slightly in London as concern about poor U.S.-Japanese trade relations faded.



Source: F.M.A. Inc.

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Microsoft	987,654	53.45	52.34	53.12	+0.78
Apple	765,432	45.67	44.56	45.34	+0.78
Oracle	654,321	34.56	33.45	34.23	+0.78
Sun	543,210	23.45	22.34	23.12	+0.78
Novell	432,109	12.34	11.23	12.01	+0.78
Lotus	321,098	11.23	10.12	11.00	+0.78
Intuit	210,987	10.12	9.01	10.00	+0.78
Adobe	109,876	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.78
McAfee	98,765	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.78

NASDAQ Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amazon	123,456	12.34	11.23	12.01	+0.78
NetScape	98,765	11.23	10.12	11.00	+0.78
Excite	87,654	10.12	9.01	10.00	+0.78
HotBot	76,543	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.78
MSN	65,432	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.78
MSN	54,321	7.89	7.78	7.89	+0.78
MSN	43,210	6.78	6.67	6.78	+0.78
MSN	32,109	5.67	5.56	5.67	+0.78
MSN	21,098	4.56	4.45	4.56	+0.78
MSN	10,987	3.45	3.34	3.45	+0.78

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	123,456	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Silver	98,765	98.76	97.65	98.43	+0.78
Palladium	76,543	76.54	75.43	76.21	+0.78
Platinum	65,432	65.43	64.32	65.10	+0.78
Copper	54,321	54.32	53.21	54.00	+0.78
Aluminum	43,210	43.21	42.10	42.88	+0.78
Zinc	32,109	32.10	31.00	31.78	+0.78
Nickel	21,098	21.09	20.00	20.77	+0.78
Lead	10,987	10.98	10.00	10.77	+0.78
Iron Ore	9,876	9.87	9.00	9.77	+0.78

Market Sales

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Microsoft	987,654	53.45	52.34	53.12	+0.78
Apple	765,432	45.67	44.56	45.34	+0.78
Oracle	654,321	34.56	33.45	34.23	+0.78
Sun	543,210	23.45	22.34	23.12	+0.78
Novell	432,109	12.34	11.23	12.01	+0.78
Lotus	321,098	11.23	10.12	11.00	+0.78
Intuit	210,987	10.12	9.01	10.00	+0.78
Adobe	109,876	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.78
McAfee	98,765	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.78

Germany Seeks EU Compromise on World Trade Pact

BRUSSELS — Germany will try to settle a European Union power struggle and enable the bloc to ratify the recent world trade accord by getting EU member states to agree on a code of conduct on dealing with the new World Trade Organization, an EU source said Wednesday.

The plan, due this month, is an attempt by Germany to end a dispute about whether member states should control decision-making on new trade areas such as services, intellectual property and the

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5781.71	5794.55	5792.44	-2.11
Transp	1424.74	1427.55	1426.54	-0.99
Comp	1913.35	1915.15	1914.24	-0.91
Comp	1374.81	1376.15	1375.74	-0.41

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	577.5	577.1	-0.4
Technology	1424.7	1424.5	-0.2
Financial	42.5	42.4	-0.1
SP 500	221.4	221.3	-0.1

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	221.4	221.3	-0.1
Industrials	211.9	211.8	-0.1
Technology	211.9	211.8	-0.1
Financial	211.9	211.8	-0.1

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	724.2	723.9	-0.3
Technology	724.2	723.9	-0.3
Financial	724.2	723.9	-0.3
SP 500	724.2	723.9	-0.3

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	46.81	46.81	+0.01
Industrials	46.81	46.81	+0.01
Technology	46.81	46.81	+0.01
Financial	46.81	46.81	+0.01

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	94.22	94.22	94.22	+0.01
10 Industrials	102.11	102.11	102.11	+0.01

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Microsoft	987,654	53.45	52.34	53.12	+0.78
Apple	765,432	45.67	44.56	45.34	+0.78
Oracle	654,321	34.56	33.45	34.23	+0.78
Sun	543,210	23.45	22.34	23.12	+0.78
Novell	432,109	12.34	11.23	12.01	+0.78
Lotus	321,098	11.23	10.12	11.00	+0.78
Intuit	210,987	10.12	9.01	10.00	+0.78
Adobe	109,876	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.78
McAfee	98,765	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.78

AMEX Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	123,456	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Silver	98,765	98.76	97.65	98.43	+0.78
Palladium	76,543	76.54	75.43	76.21	+0.78
Platinum	65,432	65.43	64.32	65.10	+0.78
Copper	54,321	54.32	53.21	54.00	+0.78
Aluminum	43,210	43.21	42.10	42.88	+0.78
Zinc	32,109	32.10	31.00	31.78	+0.78
Nickel	21,098	21.09	20.00	20.77	+0.78
Lead	10,987	10.98	10.00	10.77	+0.78
Iron Ore	9,876	9.87	9.00	9.77	+0.78

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amazon	123,456	12.34	11.23	12.01	+0.78
NetScape	98,765	11.23	10.12	11.00	+0.78
Excite	87,654	10.12	9.01	10.00	+0.78
HotBot	76,543	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.78
MSN	65,432	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.78
MSN	54,321	7.89	7.78	7.89	+0.78
MSN	43,210	6.78	6.67	6.78	+0.78
MSN	32,109	5.67	5.56	5.67	+0.78
MSN	21,098	4.56	4.45	4.56	+0.78
MSN	10,987	3.45	3.34	3.45	+0.78

Spot Commodities

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	123,456	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Silver	98,765	98.76	97.65	98.43	+0.78
Palladium	76,543	76.54	75.43	76.21	+0.78
Platinum	65,432	65.43	64.32	65.10	+0.78
Copper	54,321	54.32	53.21	54.00	+0.78
Aluminum	43,210	43.21	42.10	42.88	+0.78
Zinc	32,109	32.10	31.00	31.78	+0.78
Nickel	21,098	21.09	20.00	20.77	+0.78
Lead	10,987	10.98	10.00	10.77	+0.78
Iron Ore	9,876	9.87	9.00	9.77	+0.78

Industrials

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Microsoft	987,654	53.45	52.34	53.12	+0.78
Apple	765,432	45.67	44.56	45.34	+0.78
Oracle	654,321	34.56	33.45	34.23	+0.78
Sun	543,210	23.45	22.34	23.12	+0.78
Novell	432,109	12.34	11.23	12.01	+0.78
Lotus	321,098	11.23	10.12	11.00	+0.78
Intuit	210,987	10.12	9.01	10.00	+0.78
Adobe	109,876	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.78
McAfee	98,765	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.78

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	123,456	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Copper	98,765	98.76	97.65	98.43	+0.78
Gold	76,543	76.54	75.43	76.21	+0.78
Platinum	65,432	65.43	64.32	65.10	+0.78
Palladium	54,321	54.32	53.21	54.00	+0.78
Silver	43,210	43.21	42.10	42.88	+0.78
Zinc	32,109	32.10	31.00	31.78	+0.78
Nickel	21,098	21.09	20.00	20.77	+0.78
Lead	10,987	10.98	10.00	10.77	+0.78
Iron Ore	9,876	9.87	9.00	9.77	+0.78

Metals

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	123,456	123.45	122.34	123.12	+0.78
Copper	98,765	98.76	97.65	98.43	+0.78
Gold	76,543	76.54	75.43	76.21	+0.78
Platinum	65,432	65.43	64.32	65.10	+0.78
Palladium	54,321	54.32	53.21	54.00	+0.78
Silver	43,210	43.21	42.10	42.88	+0.78
Zinc	32,109	32.10	31.00	31.78	+0.78
Nickel	21,098	21.09	20.00	20.77	+0.78
Lead	10,987	10.98	10.00	10.77	+0.78
Iron Ore	9,876	9.87	9.00	9.77	+0.78

Financial

Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	937.50	938.50	944.00	945.00
Forward	960.00	961.00	967.00	968.00

Financial				
	High	Low	Close	Change
1-MONTH STERLING (LIPSE)				
938.000 - min of 100 and				

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month											
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	High	Low	High

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一、關於本會之宗旨
 二、關於本會之組織
 三、關於本會之經費
 四、關於本會之業務
 五、關於本會之附屬機構
 六、關於本會之其他事項
 七、關於本會之修訂
 八、關於本會之廢止
 九、關於本會之施行細則
 十、關於本會之其他事項

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一、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。

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NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			

100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
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100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON				100	100	100	AAON			
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Notes: Figures are unofficial. Yearly high and low reflect the current year's trading activity, but not the entire history of the security. Dividend data is based on the most recent dividend payment. Dividend yield is calculated as the dividend per share divided by the current price per share. Price-earnings ratio is calculated as the current price per share divided by the earnings per share. The high-low range refers to the price range of the security during the year. The high-low range refers to the price range of the security during the year.

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Aug. 3, 1934

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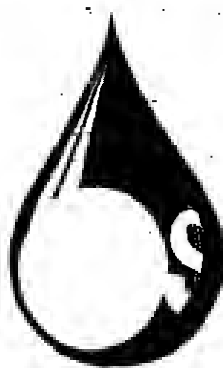
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SPORTS

The Bad Boys of Baseball

Players or Owners? Look at the Ledgers

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The baseball owners have sent over financial statements to the players' association in a gesture of what they say is good faith, in an effort to avoid a strike.

They hoped to establish with the union their contention that, like baseball owners before them and those before them — back to the 19th century, to the days of, pardon the expression, the robber barons — that they, today's owners, are losing money.

Nineteen of the 28 teams say they are awash in a Red Sea of losses, and most of the losses, the owners contend, are attributable to the players' hefty salaries, paid for, coincidentally, by these very same owners, canny businessmen whose average net worth is estimated by Forbes magazine at \$300 million to \$400 million, with Ted Turner topping out at \$2.2 billion.

The players' association is skeptical of the owners' audited papers because the owners have previously been less than truthful about their finances. In fact, they have lied through their teeth.

Even baseball owners don't often believe baseball owners. Once, for example, Calvin Griffith, the former owner of the Minnesota Twins, entreated George Steinbrenner to have the big-market clubs share their revenue with the small-market team.

"If you let me get rid of all the relatives on your payroll," said Steinbrenner, "I'd be glad to give you some of my TV money."

Steinbrenner, too, has had relatives on his payroll, including sons Hank and Harold. And the general partner of the Yankees' hierarchy, Joseph Molloy, happens to be Steinbrenner's son-in-law.

How much does Joseph Molloy make? As much as Papa George wants to pay him. An owner may pay anyone, including the players, whatever he wishes. And some owners are more than generous, especially with themselves.

the former owner of the

show of gratitude, paid himself \$12 million.

A time-honored tradition of baseball is for owners to hide profits in a variety of slick ways. Once, for example, Griffith purchased large amounts of meat for his extended family and charged it to the club.

Owners have even cheated their partners, as some of Marge Schott's Reds associates believed when they sued her recently and settled out of court.

So it is clear why the owners themselves keep a squinty eye on their brethren, and sister. But an even larger issue is that, as businesspersons, they seek to make as much loot as they can, while upbraiding the players for doing same.

Otherwise, the big-market teams would readily share all revenues possible to make the smaller teams as stable as they contend they need to be.

The teams do share national television money and licensing products, and visiting clubs get a cut of the home team's gate, 20 percent in the American League and a more flexible piece of the action based on ticket sales in the National League.

These figures, however, have remained nearly the same for most of this century and seem unlikely to change.

THE values of teams keep going up, as do the number of teams in baseball. The last team to change hands, the Baltimore Orioles, was purchased in 1989 by Eli Jacobs for \$70 million and was sold four years later for \$171 million, after heated bidding, in fact.

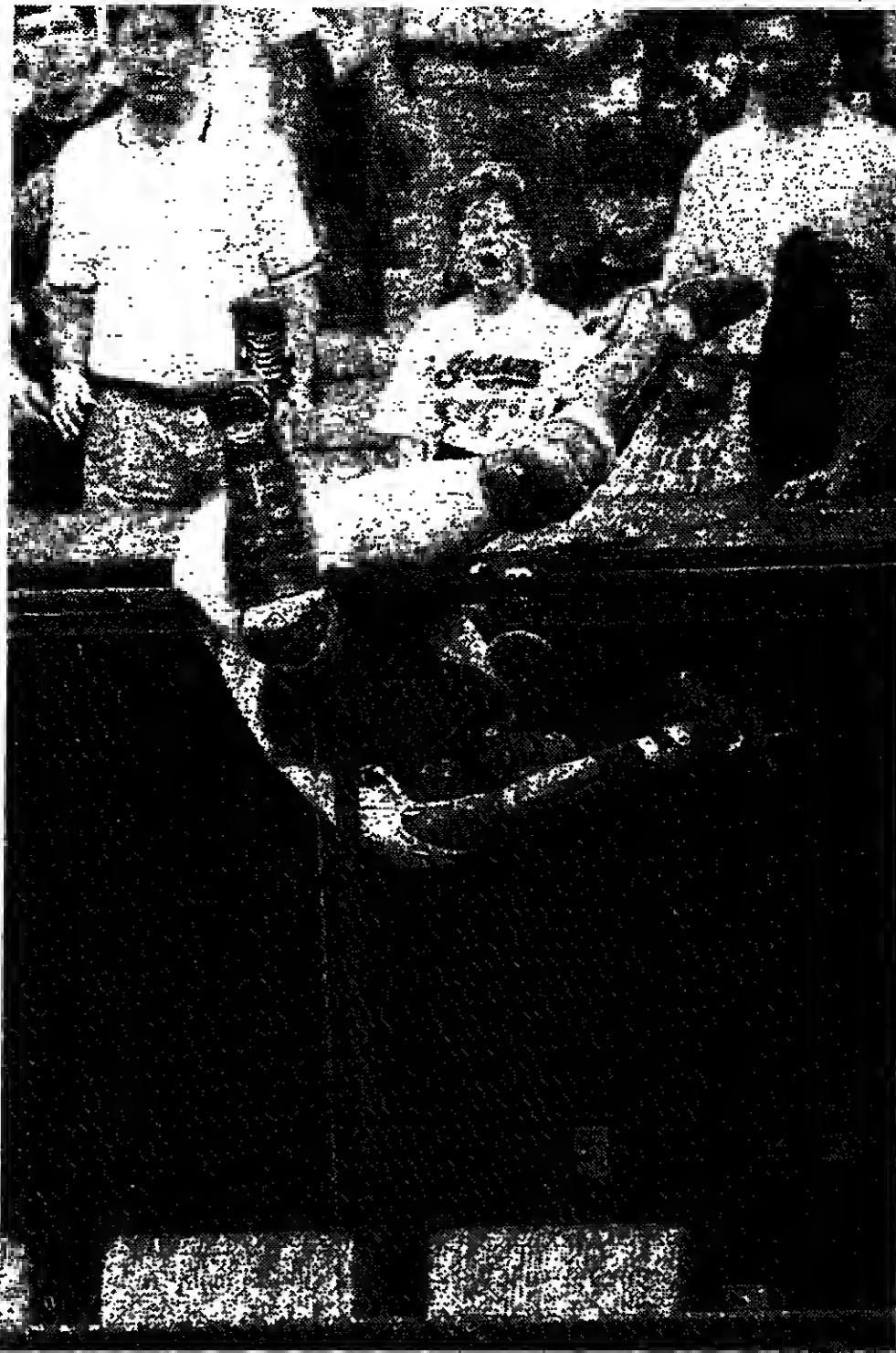
The players have fought for and attained the American right to bargain for their services in a free market. The owners want to socialize them — but not themselves.

Meanwhile, baseball, despite the owners' annual blasts of poverty, continues not to contract but to grow and expand, with Florida and Colorado paying a combined \$190 million to the 26 other owners for the privilege of joining last year.

And baseball, remember, regularly reports attendance gains, and most teams, big market and small, remain competitive in the standings.

So if the books smell fishy to the players' union, it is not just because one of the new franchises is called the Marlins.

Vantage Point



Cleveland's catcher, Sandy Alomar, got hung up after snagging a pop-up against Detroit.

Winning Streak For Royals Comes At Vital Moment

The Associated Press

The strike date of Aug. 12 may come at just the right time for the Kansas City Royals.

Baseball's hottest team, riding an 11-game winning streak that has energized the city of Kansas City, is playing itself

AL ROUNDUP

into postseason contention less than two weeks before the planned walkout by players.

By beating Oakland, 6-4, on Tuesday night, the Royals climbed within 1½ games of Cleveland for the fourth and last playoff spot in the American League, with nine days of baseball remaining before a walkout.

"Who can figure this game?" said right-hander David Cone (16-4), whose three victories during the streak have put him in a tie with New York's Jimmy Key for the AL victory lead. "There have been lots of times I pitched better, but didn't win," said Cone, who allowed four runs and eight hits in eight innings.

Bob Hamman doubled and hit his 22nd homer, tying Bo Jackson's record for a Royals rookie, as Kansas City extended the second-longest winning streak in franchise history. The 1977 team won 16 in a row on the way to playoffs.

Todd Van Poppel gave up five hits and five runs as the A's lost their fourth in a row.

Tigers 12, Indians 9: Mickey Tettleton hit a two-run homer to cap a comeback from a 9-7 deficit that gave Detroit its first victory in five games at home. Tony Phillips led off with a single and scored when Carlos Baerga threw wildly into left field after fielding a "potential" double-play grounder.

A single by Travis Fryman put runners at first and third and Cecil Fielder tied it with a single. Kirk Gibson's sacrifice fly off Derek Lilliquist sent Detroit ahead 10-9, and Tettleton followed with his 16th home run.

Blue Jays 8, Red Sox 7: Ed Sprague had three hits and drove in three runs, and John

Olerud hit a tie-breaking homer in the seventh, as Toronto won in Boston.

Joe Carter added two RBIs, giving him 99 for the season. The Blue Jays, winners of 12 of 17, tied Boston for third in the AL East.

Wes Chamberlain's grand slam highlighted a six-run Red Sox fourth.

Yankees 7, Brewers 1: Don Mattingly started a game-winning, six-run rally with a single in the ninth, then wrapped it up with a two-run double, lifting visiting New York over Milwaukee.

Jamie Navarro surrendered three straight singles to open the ninth, and Graeme Lloyd later walked in two runs. Mattingly finished the outburst with a bases-loaded double.

Orioles 10, Twins 0: Mike Mussina pitched perfect ball into the fifth inning and settled for a four-hitter over seven innings, as Baltimore held Minnesota, playing at home.

It was Baltimore's second shutout in 24 hours after going 139 games without one.

White Sox 6, Rangers 2: At Arlington, Texas, any hopes that Kenny Rogers would pitch a second straight perfect game were ended when leadoff batter Norberto Martin singled. Rogers lasted only 5½ innings in his first outing since becoming the first AL left-hander and 12th pitcher overall to throw a perfect game.

Robin Ventura hit his 17th home run for the White Sox.

Mariners 10, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 37th home run, one of four launched by the Mariners in snapping a seven-game losing streak.

The opener of a three-game series, moved from Seattle because of falling tiles in the Kingdome, drew 11,478, the smallest crowd in Anaheim Stadium since 1978.

Randy Johnson, the winning pitcher, benefited from homers by Jay Buhner, Tino Martinez and Edgar Martinez.

Pension Payment on Hold

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move that is certain to raise the level of hostility and further erode the chances of reaching an agreement that would prevent a baseball players' strike Aug. 12, the owners have decided not to make a payment of about \$8 million to the players' pension plan.

Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive, confirmed on Tuesday night that he had informed the plan's administrator, Leonard Gray, in a letter dated last Friday that the pay-

ment would not be forthcoming Aug. 1, as the expired benefit plan agreement between the clubs and the players provides.

Ravitch and Bud Selig, the acting commissioner, played down the significance of the owners' decision, saying they had no contractual obligation to make the payment. But the players' side reacted angrily.

"I received his letter Monday," Donald Fehr, the head of the Players Association, said on Tuesday night. "We had no prior warning of it. I was shocked beyond imagination."

Once Again, Montreal Sizzles While Labor Relations Heat Up

The Associated Press

The Montreal Expos seem to pick troubled seasons to play good baseball.

The only time they ever made the playoffs was 1981, a season interrupted for 50 days by a players' strike.

With another strike looming just over a week away, the Expos have won 13 of their last 14 games and improved

NL ROUNDUP

the best record in baseball to 67-38 with a 5-4 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals on Tuesday night.

The Expos have to hope that the labor difficulties are solved more quickly this time, or there may be no postseason to play for.

"It's not that we're confident, we're simply a good team," said third baseman Sean Berry, who hit a two-run homer in the first inning.

"The key is we take advantage of whatever comes our way," said Felipe Alou, the team's manager.

The victory, combined with Atlanta's 4-1 loss to the Mets, increased the Expos' lead to 4½ games in the National League East.

Ken Hill became the league's first 15-game winner despite not being at his best against his former team.

John Wetteland, another hard thrower, came on in the ninth to preserve a 5-3 lead for his 22d save.

Moises Alou went 3-for-4, including his 20th homer, and Wil Cordero also had three of the Expos' 11 hits.

Reds 9, Giants 7: In San Francisco, Barry Larkin homered twice and doubled, driving in three runs and scoring three as Cincinnati overcame three home runs by Barry Bonds to win its fifth straight.

Larkin, who homered in the first inning for a 2-0 Reds lead, hit his eighth homer in the eighth inning. He also doubled in the third and scored on an infield out by Tony Fernandez, who drove in three runs.

Bonds drove in four runs with his

three homers, pushing his total for the season to 35.

Martins 3, Cubs 2: Jerry Browne tripled in the 10th inning and scored on Jeff Cone's sacrifice fly as visiting Florida rallied to end a seven-game losing streak.

Browne hit a leadoff triple into the right-field corner off Jose Bautista. Bautista struck out Chuck Carr and intentionally walked Gary Sheffield before Cone flied out to left-center. Browne scored standing up.

Pirates 3, Phillies 2: Lloyd McClendon's two-out pinch-hit homer in the top of the eighth lifted the Pirates to victory on the road.

McClendon's solo homer, his fourth of the season, made a winner of Rick White and a loser of Bobby Munoz.

White, making only his fourth start of the season, allowed eight hits and one earned run in seven innings and did not walk a batter.

Mets 4, Braves 1: In New York, Rico Brogna's two-run homer high-

lighted a three-run eighth inning for the Mets, who defeated Milwaukee.

Steve Bedrosian, who relieved starter Kent Mercker in the eighth, gave up a leadoff double to Bobby Bonilla, who scored on Jeff Kent's single. One out later, Brogna hit his seventh homer.

Mike Remlinger won his first game for the Mets. He pitched eight innings, allowing one run on four hits, while striking out two and walking eight.

Astros 3, Rockies 1: Doug Drabek, who had a no-hitter through seven innings, settled for a two-hitter as Houston, playing at home, beat Colorado, snapping a four-game losing streak.

John Vander Wal, who had four hits in Monday's 8-3 victory over the Astros, hit Drabek's first pitch in the eighth inning over the right-field scoreboard to break up the no-hitter. Charlie Hayes singled with two outs in the ninth for the Rockies' other hit.

Drabek won for the first time since June 20.

Dodgers 7, Padres 6: Dave Hansen's pinch-hit RBI single in the 11th inning

gave Los Angeles the edge over visiting San Diego.

Tim Lincecum had a two-run homer as the Dodgers increased their Western Division lead to two games.

With two outs, Brett Butler reached on an infield single off Tim Lincecum and moved to second when Delino DeShields walked. Hansen, batting for Todd Worrell, grounded a 2-2 pitch up the middle for only his second RBI in 29 at-bats as a pinch-hitter.

Pirates on Selling Block

The Pittsburgh Pirates' board of directors voted Wednesday to put the team up for sale. The vote means the city has six months to find a buyer that will keep the team in the city, The Associated Press reported.

The team has discussed a possible sale to groups headed by Larry Lucchino, the former Baltimore Orioles president, and John J. Rigas, chairman of Adelphia Communications. The Pirates have lost about \$60 million since the end of 1985.

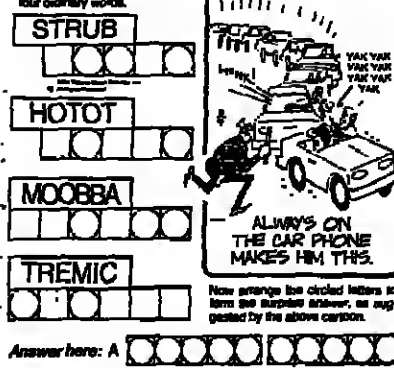
DENNIS THE MENACE



"MAYBE YOU SHOULD TAKE UP BOWLING...THE BALLS ARE A LOT EASIER TO FIND."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: A

Yesterday's: Jumble: GLOVE HARRY RABBIT SEWAL. Answer: Another game for a Saturday — A TREE FOR ALL.

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PEANUTS



"MAYBE YOU SHOULD GIVE UP THIS INSANE LOVE AFFAIR...JUST LET THINGS HAPPEN...THAT'S WHAT I'VE DONE WITH MY SWEET BABBOO..."

"I'M NOT YOUR SWEET BABBOO!"

"NOW I KNOW WHY CATS ARE GIVEN WARM"

"IT'S NATURE'S WAY OF KEEPING A BALANCE"

"LIKE A DINOSAUR FALLING INTO A TAR PIT"

BEETLE BAILEY



"DOES OTTO DO ANY TRICKS?"

"ONLY IF I OFFER HIM A REWARD..."

"...AND ONLY IF I PUT IT IN WRITING"

"ON THE FRAY THAT FOLLOWED IT WAS TO AND FRO THROUGH THE NIGHT! I STUCK TO MY GUNS AS LONG AS I COULD, BUT FINALLY I WAS FORCED TO CAPITULATE! DON'T ASK WHY!"

"I DON'T. I REALLY, REALLY NEED TO USE THE FACILITIES!"

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CALVIN AND HOBBS



"GEEZ, I GOTTA HAVE A REASON FOR EVERYTHING!"

"CAUSE I COULDN'T REACH YOU WITH THE PUMPKIN!"

"OKAY... WHY DID YOU THROW A TOMATO AT ME DURING MY SPEECH TODAY?"

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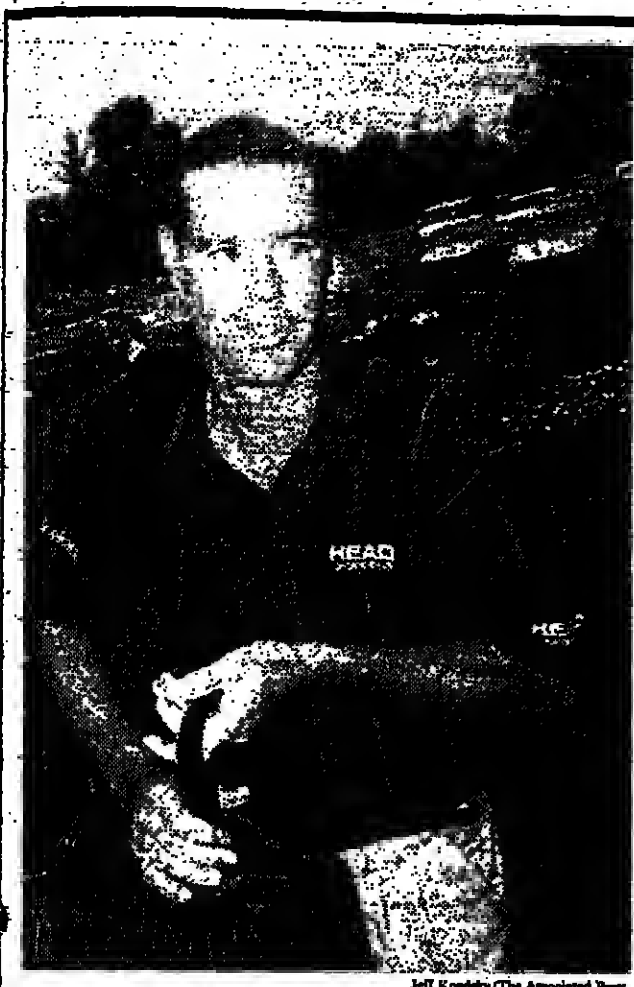
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SPORTS



Paul Azinger, arriving in Michigan, ready to play.

Azinger's Back, Now 'Pain-Free'

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

Paul Azinger has already taken the baby steps toward resuming his professional golf career after battling cancer diagnosed in his right shoulder late last year.

On Thursday, the defending PGA champion will take a giant leap back into competitive play in the first round of the Buick Open at Warwick Hills Country Club in Grand Blanc, Michigan.

"I feel strong and healthy," Azinger said this week, adding that he was "pain free" from the lymphoma that has kept him off the PGA Tour for the past nine months and forced him to endure long and occasionally debilitating chemotherapy and radiation treatments.

Azinger appeared at a news conference Tuesday in a tent at the Buick Open. Wearing a straw hat over a stubble of hair, a PGA Tour spokesman described as "the Marine-recruit look," Azinger was upbeat and a little nervous about returning to his life's work this week.

"I have those little butterflies," he said. "I've been getting them for the last four or five days."

"It's kind of like the beginning of the season in January," he said. "There's a little bit of anxiety wanting to get off to a good start. I'm sure my competitive juices will start flowing."

When he attended a PGA Championship press conference in Tulsa on May 17 — his first public appearance since being diagnosed with cancer last November — Azinger was still recovering from chemotherapy that made him ill and caused him to lose 20 pounds (9 kilograms) and all his hair.

He said he was back to his normal weight of 174 pounds (79 kilograms), and five weeks of aerobic and strength conditioning work with a personal trainer has added about 10 pounds of muscle to his always rail-thin physique.

Azinger said he's only played about a half-dozen rounds of golf over the past month and has spent some time hitting balls on the range, but only in moderation at the advice of his doctors. He's also been working with his teacher, John Redman, and Azinger said "he likes what he sees."

"My swing looks the same," Azinger said. "When I first hit balls a couple of weeks ago for the first time, it wasn't like I never quit. I had good timing, good rhythm. I hit balls for about six days and I was pleasantly surprised at how good it looked. But I'm careful. I don't want to overdo it."

"I feel I'm in better shape than I ever have been in my life," he said.

Citing 'Silver Lining' Clause, NBA Rejects 2 Contracts

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association rejected two players' contracts Tuesday, saying both violate the league's maximum salary limit.

The contracts — between Horace Grant and the Orlando Magic and between A.C. Green and the Phoenix Suns — contain clauses that allow the players to declare themselves free agents next year.

Citing the silver-lining clause in an otherwise adverse court ruling last year in the Chris Dudley case, the NBA is making a new effort to defend its salary cap against imaginative contracts.

By rejecting Green's new \$26 million, five-year contract with the Phoenix Suns and Grant's contract with the Or-

lando Magic on Tuesday, the league contended, in effect, that Green is getting far too much and Grant far too little.

That's because the two contracts represent separate stages in what the NBA considers a two-stage subterfuge to sidestep the salary cap by taking creative advantage of an exception to the salary-cap rules, one that allows teams to pay any amount in re-signing their own free agents.

First, a player moving to a new team signs a long-term contract at a salary that is at once within the new team's cap but far below his own true worth while giving him an option to declare himself a free agent after one season.

That, the NBA says, is what Green did last season when he jumped from the Los Angeles Lakers to the Phoenix Suns, signing a \$1.9 million contract which was as much as the Suns could pay under the salary cap but well below his real worth and the Lakers' offer.

That was a suggestion by the judge that "widespread use of such contracts" just might constitute a violation of the salary-cap rules.

Whatever the outcome, that theory is likely to be tested since both Grant and Green are sure to challenge the NBA action. "Over the next several days we will assess our options and decide what actions are going to be taken," said Jerry Colangelo, the Suns' president. John Gabriel, the Magic's director of player personnel, said, "We'll review it with our lawyers."

Dudley, who missed most of the regular season with a broken ankle, did declare himself a free agent after one year with the Trail Blazers, but rather than signing a huge new contract with Portland he has been shopping himself.

Dream Team II Revenge-Seekers

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

TORONTO — When the U.S. national basketball team, the collection of 14 NBA stars dubbed Dream Team II, opens play at the world championships on Thursday, Alonzo Mourning will be looking for one thing: revenge.

Mourning, the 6-foot-10 (2.08 meters) center with the Charlotte Hornets, is the only member of Dream Team II who played on the 1990 world championship squad at which the United States managed just a bronze medal. Yugoslavia won the 1990 event and Russia took the silver.

"I wanted to come back after we lost in 1990. I know we had a good enough team to win it (in 1990) but we just fell short," Mourning said in an interview Tuesday. "1990 was an experience in itself. Right now we have an opportunity to get that revenge."

The United States, which has dominated Olympic basketball tournaments, winning 10 of 13 gold medals, has won the world championship titles only twice, in 1986 and 1994. But most concede that this year's team of National Basketball Association professionals will emerge with the gold medal when the 12th world basketball championship concludes here on Aug. 14.

Sixteen teams will chase the world title: Brazil, China, Spain and the United States in Pool A; Australia, Croatia, Cuba and South Korea in Pool B; Angola, Argentina, Canada and Russia in Pool C; and Egypt, Germany, Greece and Puerto Rico in Pool D.

Notably absent from the tournament are the Lithuanians, 1992 Olympic bronze medalists but losers in the European qualifying tournament.

The U.S. squad tuned up for the world event by beating Germany, 114-81, at an exhibition game on July 27 and by beating the U.S. Goodwill Games team, 113-73, on Sunday.

Mourning expects the U.S. team's stiffest competition to come from Croatia, 1992 Olympic silver medalists.



RECORD-BREAKER — Nourredine Morceli of Algeria claimed a third world record Tuesday at the Hercules Grand Prix in Monaco, running 3,000 meters in 7 minutes, 25.11 seconds. Morceli, who holds the records in the mile and 1,500 meters, shaved nearly four seconds off the previous mark set in 1992 by Moses Kiptanui of Kenya.

Ice Follies: Games a Victim of Meltdown

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG — Located on the Gulf of Finland, divided into islands by branches of the Neva River, St. Petersburg has long been ruled by its relationship to water. But during the Goodwill Games, it has not been a benevolent despot. Organizers have found it difficult to swim in, sail on or even freeze.

Ten days after the swimming competition was postponed for 24 hours because of a calamity involving the pool's filtration system, two other events had to be rescheduled Tuesday.

That was normal for the yachting competitors, who, as was the case at the Central Yacht Club, often have too little wind for their sails. With an afternoon breeze, they were in the water after only a two-hour delay.

But there was nothing normal about the day for the short-track speedskaters, who did not know until 1 1/2 hours before they

went onto the ice where, when or even whether they were going to compete.

Jack Kelly, president of the Goodwill Games, said both the sailors and the speedskaters were victims of the elements, a still morning in the case of the former and an unrelenting heat wave in the case of the latter. "Like acts of God," he said. But there was a suspicion among speedskating officials and athletes that humans also contributed to their predicament.

The ice follies began Sunday when a power outage in the section of the city where the Yubileiny Sport Palace, the scheduled site for speedskating and figure skating, is located. That forced the building's engineer to postpone his ice-making arrangements in the main rink, and began turning the ice of the practice rink into slush.

Monday brought Day 10 of temperatures in the high 80s, sustained heat virtually unprecedented in St. Petersburg. As Yubileiny is not air-conditioned, the engineer discovered by midafternoon that the

SIDELINES

Eindhoven Signs Brazilian Striker

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (Reuters) — The Dutch club PSV Eindhoven fought off challenges from Italian giants AC Milan and Juventus to sign the 17-year-old Brazilian international striker Ronaldo from Cruzeiro on Wednesday.

César Masci, the chairman of Cruzeiro, said PSV paid 10.8 million guilders (\$6 million) for Ronaldo, who was a member of Brazil's World Cup squad, according to Dutch news agency ANP.

Rematch for Taylor and Chavez

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Meldrick Taylor finally gets a chance to avenge the most disappointing loss of his career next month when he fights Julio Cesar Chavez for the World Boxing Council super-lightweight title.

The rematch between two fighters is set for Sept. 17, nearly 4 1/2 years after Taylor was knocked out by Chavez with two seconds remaining in the final round.

The Minnesota Vikings and Kansas City Chiefs arrived in Tokyo Wednesday for Sunday's American Bowl, as temperatures reached an all-time high of 39 centigrade (102.38 Fahrenheit). Organizers expect a sell-out crowd of about 50,000.

Rookie quarterback Heath Shuler ended his 13-day holdout by signing an eight-year \$19 million contract with the Washington Redskins on Wednesday and then took part in his first training camp practice.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

New York Yankees	48	36	.569	0	L
Baltimore Orioles	51	33	.606	3	L
Toronto Blue Jays	51	33	.606	3	C
Seattle Mariners	47	37	.558	7	L
Chicago White Sox	46	38	.549	8	L
Minnesota Twins	46	38	.549	8	L
Los Angeles Angels	45	39	.536	9	L
San Francisco Giants	45	39	.536	9	L
Colorado Rockies	45	39	.536	9	L
San Diego Padres	42	42	.500	12	L
West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Los Angeles	48	36	.569	0	L
San Francisco	45	39	.536	3	L
Colorado	45	39	.536	3	L
San Diego	42	42	.500	6	L
NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Atlanta Braves	48	36	.569	0	L
St. Louis Cardinals	47	37	.558	1	L
Philadelphia Phillies	46	38	.549	2	L
San Francisco Giants	45	39	.536	3	L
Los Angeles Dodgers	45	39	.536	3	L
San Diego Padres	42	42	.500	6	L
West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB	
St. Louis	48	36	.569	0	L
Philadelphia	46	38	.549	2	L
San Francisco	45	39	.536	3	L
Los Angeles	45	39	.536	3	L
San Diego	42	42	.500	6	L

Tuesday's Line Scores

Today's Line Scores				
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
48	36	.569	0	New York
51	33	.606	3	Baltimore
51	33	.606	3	Toronto
47	37	.558	7	Seattle
46	38	.549	8	Chicago
46	38	.549	8	Minnesota
45	39	.536	9	Los Angeles
45	39	.536	9	San Francisco
45	39	.536	9	Colorado
42	42	.500	12	San Diego
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
48	36	.569	0	Atlanta
47	37	.558	1	St. Louis
46	38	.549	2	Philadelphia
45	39	.536	3	San Francisco
45	39	.536	3	Los Angeles
42	42	.500	6	San Diego
WESTERN LEAGUE				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
48	36	.569	0	Los Angeles
45	39	.536	3	San Francisco
45	39	.536	3	Colorado
42	42	.500	6	San Diego

Baseball Results

San Francisco Giants	48	36	.569	0
Los Angeles Dodgers	45	39	.536	3
San Diego Padres	42	42	.500	6
West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	48	36	.569	0
San Francisco	45	39	.536	3
Colorado	45	39	.536	3
San Diego	42	42	.500	6
NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta Braves	48	36	.569	0
St. Louis Cardinals	47	37	.558	1
Philadelphia Phillies	46	38	.549	2
San Francisco Giants	45	39	.536	3
Los Angeles Dodgers	45	39	.536	3
San Diego Padres	42	42	.500	6
West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	48	36	.569	0
Philadelphia	46	38	.549	2
San Francisco	45	39	.536	3
Los Angeles	45	39	.536	3
San Diego	42	42	.500	6

Baseball Results

(N), Seattle 101 and San Diego 45.	Gr. Harris, California and Fresno 100.
01 100 100-10 10 1	Gr. Harris, California and Fresno 100.
02 110 201-11 11 3	Servino 17, Colorado San Diego 352
03 110 201-11 11 3	Los Angeles 618
04 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)
05 110 201-11 11 3	Krueger, Brock 153
06 110 201-11 11 3	P.A. Martin 187, New Canfield, McDowell 118
07 110 201-11 11 3	Gr. Harris, California and Fresno 100.
08 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)
09 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)
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97 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)
98 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)
99 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)
100 110 201-11 11 3	(11 11 3)

Baseball Results

17. Oakland (18)				W	L
18. Milwaukee (19)				52	36
19. Houston (20)				50	38
20. St. Louis (21)				49	39
21. NY Mets (22)				48	40
22. Pittsburgh (23)				47	41
23. Cincinnati (24)				46	42
24. Philadelphia (25)				45	43
25. San Francisco (26)				44	44
26. Los Angeles (27)				43	45
27. Chicago (28)				42	46
28. Atlanta (29)				41	47
29. Texas (30)				40	48
30. Detroit (31)				39	49
31. Cleveland (32)				38	50
32. Baltimore (33)				37	51
33. Kansas City (34)				36	52
34. Seattle (35)				35	53
35. San Diego (36)				34	54
36. Tampa Bay (37)				33	55
37. New York Yankees (38)				32	56
38. Boston (39)				31	57
39. St. Louis (40)				30	58
40. Houston (41)				29	59
41. Cincinnati (42)				28	60
42. Philadelphia (43)				27	61
43. Pittsburgh (44)				26	62
44. Milwaukee (45)				25	63
45. San Francisco (46)				24	64
46. Los Angeles (47)				23	65
47. Chicago (48)				22	66
48. Atlanta (49)				21	67
49. Texas (50)				20	68
50. Detroit (51)				19	69
51. Cleveland (52)				18	70
52. Baltimore (53)				17	71
53. Kansas City (54)				16	72
54. Seattle (55)				15	73
55. San Diego (56)				14	74
56. Tampa Bay (57)				13	75
57. New York Yankees (58)				12	76
58. Boston (59)				11	77
59. St. Louis (60)				10	78
60. Houston (61)				9	79
61. Cincinnati (62)				8	80
62. Philadelphia (63)				7	81
63. Pittsburgh (64)				6	82
64. Milwaukee (65)				5	83
65. San Francisco (66)				4	84
66. Los Angeles (67)				3	85
67. Chicago (68)				2	86
68. Atlanta (69)				1	87
69. Texas (70)				0	88
70. Detroit (71)				0	89
71. Cleveland (72)				0	90
72. Baltimore (73)				0	91
73. Kansas City (74)				0	92
74. Seattle (75)				0	93
75. San Diego (76)				0	94
76. Tampa Bay (77)				0	95
77. New York Yankees (78)				0	96
78. Boston (79)				0	97
79. St. Louis (80)				0	98
80. Houston (81)				0	99
81. Cincinnati (82)				0	100
82. Philadelphia (83)				0	101
83. Pittsburgh (84)				0	102
84. Milwaukee (85)				0	103
85. San Francisco (86)				0	104
86. Los Angeles (87)				0	105
87. Chicago (88)				0	106
88. Atlanta (89)				0	107
89. Texas (90)				0	108
90. Detroit (91)				0	109
91. Cleveland (92)				0	110
92. Baltimore (93)				0	111
93. Kansas City (94)				0	112
94. Seattle (95)				0	113
95. San Diego (96)				0	114
96. Tampa Bay (97)				0	115
97. New York Yankees (98)				0	116
98. Boston (99)				0	117
99. St. Louis (100)				0	118
100. Houston (101)				0	119
101. Cincinnati (102)				0	120
102. Philadelphia (103)				0	121
103. Pittsburgh (104)				0	122
104. Milwaukee (105)				0	123
105. San Francisco (106)				0	124
106. Los Angeles (107)				0	125
107. Chicago (108)				0	126
108. Atlanta (109)				0	127
109. Texas (110)				0	128
110. Detroit (111)				0	129
111. Cleveland (112)				0	130
112. Baltimore (113)				0	131
113. Kansas City (114)				0	132
114. Seattle (115)				0	133
115. San Diego (116)				0	134
116. Tampa Bay (117)				0	135
117. New York Yankees (118)				0	136
118. Boston (119)				0	137
119. St. Louis (120)				0	138
120. Houston (121)				0	139
121. Cincinnati (122)				0	140
122. Philadelphia (123)				0	141
123. Pittsburgh (124)				0	142
124. Milwaukee (125)				0	143
125. San Francisco (126)				0	144
126. Los Angeles (127)				0	145
127. Chicago (128)				0	146
128. Atlanta (129)				0	147
129. Texas (130)				0	148
130. Detroit (131)				0	149
131. Cleveland (132)				0	150
132. Baltimore (133)				0	151
133. Kansas City (134)				0	152
134. Seattle (135)				0	153
135. San Diego (136)				0	154
136. Tampa Bay (137)				0	155
137. New York Yankees (138)				0	156
138. Boston (139)				0	157
139. St. Louis (140)				0	158
140. Houston (141)				0	159
141. Cincinnati (142)				0	160
142. Philadelphia (143)				0	161
143. Pittsburgh (144)				0	162
144. Milwaukee (145)				0	163
145. San Francisco (146)				0	164
146. Los Angeles (147)				0	165
147. Chicago (148)				0	166
148. Atlanta (149)				0	167
149. Texas (150)				0	168
150. Detroit (151)				0	169
151. Cleveland (152)				0	170
152. Baltimore (153)				0	171
153. Kansas City (154)				0	172
154. Seattle (155)				0	173
155. San Diego (156)				0	174
156. Tampa Bay (157)				0	175
157. New York Yankees (158)				0	176
158. Boston (159)				0	177
159. St. Louis (160)				0	178
160. Houston (161)				0	179
161. Cincinnati (162)				0	180
162. Philadelphia (163)				0	181
163. Pittsburgh (164)				0	182
164. Milwaukee (165)				0	183
165. San Francisco (166)				0	184
166. Los Angeles (167)				0	185
167. Chicago (168)				0	186
168. Atlanta (169)				0	187
169. Texas (170)				0	188
170. Detroit (171)				0	189
171. Cleveland (172)				0	190
172. Baltimore (173)				0	191
173. Kansas City (174)				0	192
174. Seattle (175)				0	193
175. San Diego (176)				0	194
176. Tampa Bay (177)				0	195
177. New York Yankees (178)				0	196
178. Boston (179)				0	197
179. St. Louis (180)				0	198
180. Houston (181)				0	199
181. Cincinnati (182)				0	200
182. Philadelphia (183)				0	201
183. Pittsburgh (184)				0	202
184. Milwaukee (185)				0	203
185. San Francisco (186)				0	204
186. Los Angeles (187)				0	205
187. Chicago (188)				0	206
188. Atlanta (189)				0	207
189. Texas (190)				0	208
190. Detroit (191)				0	209
191. Cleveland (192)				0	210
192. Baltimore (193)				0	211
193. Kansas City (194)				0	212
194. Seattle (195)				0	213
195. San Diego (196)				0	214
196. Tampa Bay (197)				0	215
197. New York Yankees (198)				0	216
198. Boston (199)				0	217
199. St. Louis (200)				0	218
200. Houston (201)				0	219
201. Cincinnati (202)				0	220
202. Philadelphia (203)				0	221
203. Pittsburgh (204)				0	222
204. Milwaukee (205)				0	223
205. San Francisco (206)				0	224
206. Los Angeles (207)				0	225
207. Chicago (208)				0	226
208. Atlanta (209)				0	227
209. Texas (210)				0	228
210. Detroit (211)				0	229
211. Cleveland (212)				0	230
212. Baltimore (213)				0	231
213. Kansas City (214)				0	232
214. Seattle (215)				0	233
215. San Diego (216)				0	234
216. Tampa Bay (217)				0	235
217. New York Yankees (218)				0	236
218. Boston (219)				0	237
219. St. Louis (220)				0	238
220. Houston (221)				0	239
221. Cincinnati (222)				0	240
222. Philadelphia (223)				0	241
223. Pittsburgh (224)				0	242
224. Milwaukee (225)				0	243
225. San Francisco (226)				0	244
226. Los Angeles (227)				0	245
227. Chicago (228)				0	246
228. Atlanta (229)				0	247
229. Texas (230)				0	248
230. Detroit (231)				0	249
231. Cleveland (232)				0	250
232. Baltimore (233)				0	251
233. Kansas City (234)				0	252
234. Seattle (235)				0	253
235. San Diego (236)				0	254
236. Tampa Bay (237)				0	255
237. New York Yankees (238)				0	256
238. Boston (239)				0	257
239. St. Louis (240)				0	258
240. Houston (241)				0	259
241. Cincinnati (242)				0	260
242. Philadelphia (243)				0	261
243. Pittsburgh (244)				0	262
244. Milwaukee (245)				0	263
245. San Francisco (246)				0	264
246. Los Angeles (247)				0	265
247. Chicago (248)				0	266
248. Atlanta (249)				0	267
249. Texas (250)				0	268
250. Detroit (251)				0	269
251. Cleveland (252)				0	270
252. Baltimore (253)				0	271
253. Kansas City (254)				0	272
254. Seattle (255)				0	273
255. San Diego (256)				0	274
256. Tampa Bay (257)				0	275
257. New York Yankees (258)				0	276
258. Boston (259)				0	277
259. St. Louis (260)				0	278
260. Houston (261)				0	279
261. Cincinnati (262)				0	280
262. Philadelphia (263)				0	281
263. Pittsburgh (264)				0	282
264. Milwaukee (265)				0	283
265. San Francisco (266)				0	284
266. Los Angeles (267)				0	285
267. Chicago (268)				0	286
268. Atlanta (269)				0	287
269. Texas (270)				0	288
270. Detroit (271)				0	289
271. Cleveland (272)				0	290
272. Baltimore (273)				0	291
273. Kansas City (274)				0	292
274. Seattle (275)				0	293
275. San Diego (276)				0	294
276. Tampa Bay (277)				0	295
277. New York Yankees (278)				0	296
278. Boston (279)				0	297
279. St. Louis (280)				0	298
280. Houston (281)				0	299
281. Cincinnati (282)				0	300
282. Philadelphia (283)				0	301
283. Pittsburgh (284)				0	302
284. Milwaukee (285)				0	303
285. San Francisco (286)				0	304
286. Los Angeles (287)				0	305
287. Chicago (288)				0	306
288. Atlanta (289)				0	307
289. Texas (290)				0	308
290. Detroit (291)				0	309
291. Cleveland (292)				0	310
292. Baltimore (293)				0	311
293. Kansas City (294)				0	312
294. Seattle (295)				0	313
295. San Diego (296)				0	314
296. Tampa Bay (297)				0	315
297. New York Yankees (298)				0	316
298. Boston (299)				0	317
299. St. Louis (300)				0	318
300. Houston (301)				0	319
301. Cincinnati (302)				0	320
302. Philadelphia (303)				0	321
303. Pittsburgh (304)				0	322
304. Milwaukee (305)				0	323
305. San Francisco (306)				0	324
306. Los Angeles (307)				0	325
307. Chicago (308)				0	326
308. Atlanta (309)				0	327
309. Texas (310)				0	328
310. Detroit (311)				0	329
311. Cleveland (312)				0	330
312. Baltimore (313)				0	331
313. Kansas City (314)				0	332
314. Seattle (315)				0	333
315. San Diego (316)				0	334
316. Tampa Bay (317)				0	335
317. New York Yankees (318)				0	336
318. Boston (319)				0	337
319. St. Louis (320)				0	338
320. Houston (321)				0	339
321. Cincinnati (322)				0	340
322. Philadelphia (323)				0	341
323. Pittsburgh (324)				0	342
324. Milwaukee (325)				0	343
325. San Francisco (326)				0	344
326. Los Angeles (327)				0	345
327. Chicago (328)				0	346
328. Atlanta (329)				0	347
329. Texas (330)				0	348
330. Detroit (331)				0	349
331. Cleveland (332)				0	350
332. Baltimore (333)				0	351
333. Kansas City (334)				0	352
334. Seattle (335)				0	353
335. San Diego (336)				0	354
336. Tampa Bay (337)				0	355
337. New York Yankees (338)				0	356
338. Boston (339)				0	357
339. St. Louis (340)				0	358
340. Houston (341)				0	359
341. Cincinnati (342)				0	360
342. Philadelphia (343)				0	361
343. Pittsburgh (344)				0	362
344. Milwaukee (345)				0	363
345. San Francisco (346)				0	364
346. Los Angeles (347)				0	365
347. Chicago (348)				0	366
348. Atlanta (349)				0	367
349. Texas (350)				0	368
350. Detroit (351)				0	369
351. Cleveland (352)				0	370
352. Baltimore (353)				0	371
353. Kansas City (354)				0	372
354. Seattle (355)				0	373
355. San Diego (356)				0	374
356. Tampa Bay (357)				0	375
357. New York Yankees (358)				0	376
358. Boston (359)				0	377
359. St. Louis (360)				0	378
360. Houston (361)				0	379
361. Cincinnati (362)				0	380
362. Philadelphia (363)				0	381
363. Pittsburgh (364)				0	382
364. Milwaukee (365)				0	383
365. San Francisco (366)				0	384
366. Los Angeles (367)				0	385
367. Chicago (368)				0	386
368. Atlanta (369)				0	387
369. Texas (370)				0	388
370. Detroit (371)				0	389
371. Cleveland (372)				0</	

Baseball Results

Pct.	GB	Little T. Strasbourg
578		Rennes, & Le Havre B
266		Lyon & Monaco I
250	9	Caen & Cannes I
192	10	
171	11	
147	13	

ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL

Sri Lanka vs. Pakistan
Wiesbaden, the Colonies
Sri Lanka innings: 200-4

Pct.	GB	
571	—	
540	—	
511	—	
500	3 1/2	BASEBALL
474	17	AMERICAN LEAGUE

SEATTLE—Sent Alex Rodriguez
to the Colonies.

TEXAS—Mike Scholes, catcher.

Baseball Results

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NBA—Violent contacts stirred by Marlon Gooden, with Orlando and A.C. Green, with Phoenix.

CHARLOTTE—Acquired Michael Adams, guard, from Washington for second-round pick in 1990 draft.

CLEVELAND—Re-signed Bobby Pinn, guard.

WASHINGTON—Re-signed Mitchell Butler, guard, to 4-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ARIZONA—Signed Fred McCarver and Al Smith, running backs.

BUFFALO—Waived David Gudeke, safety.

CLEVELAND—Signed Derrick Alexander, wide receiver.

ART BUCHWALD

Summertime Fare

WASHINGTON — Admittedly the Whitewater hearings are not as interesting as the J.J. Simpson court motions, but a man has to watch something on his summer vacation. The advantage of the Whitewater hearings is that there are so many more people involved. At a recent one, there were 980 members of Congress and one witness.

It went something like this: "Mr. Ruth, you have stated under oath that you came from California. As you know, I also come from California, and the good people of that state have elected me to office six times. I am proud of having passed a hill that provides free medical care for every redwood tree in my district as well as a cash payment of \$100 to each tree that has suffered from U.S. Army poison gas experiments in the forest."

"Now, Mr. Ruth, I have read the record that was put together by my able staff, without which I could not do my job, and I would like to ask you a question."

"Will the congressman from California yield?"

"I will yield to the congressman from Zenda, Oregon."

Boxing Gloves Fetch Championship Prices

LONDON — Boxing gloves worn by heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and Rocky Marciano fetched top prices at auction.

Auction house Bonhams said a pair of Ali's gloves went for £1,320 (\$2,033) and a set of Marciano's sold for £1,210. They were part of the collection of Roland Dakin, a British referee.

"I would like to say that this hearing today is not a witch hunt, but it is our duty to find out all the facts about Whitewater, especially the ones being withheld by Special Prosecutor Fiske. We have been mandated by Congress to find out if there is a link between Whitewater and the White House. I was a prosecutor back in Zenda, and many times I smelled a rat when people were telling me they didn't know anything about a certain body of water. I have a newspaper clipping here from the Portland Oregonian, and I would like to read from its sports pages."

"Your time is up."

"Will the gentleman from California yield two minutes?"

"Yes, and might I say that's a lovely dress you're wearing today, Congresswoman Dearfield."

□

"I resent the attitude of the male members of this panel who give the impression they are the only ones interested in getting to the bottom of Whitewater. For the record, I am the only one who has ever been kayaking on the Whitewater, and I never saw any wrongdoing by the president or Hillary while I was there."

"Thank you. We seem to be running out of time. Does anyone else have questions for the witness?"

"I'd like to ask him what he was doing the night the police were chasing O.J. Simpson in the white Bronco on the San Diego Freeway."

"You're out of order, Congressman Xavier. We promised Special Prosecutor Fiske we would not ask any questions concerning O.J. Simpson. The president on his role in doing all those dumb things in Haiti."

"Well, if there are no more questions, the witness may step down. I would like to caution you that anything you have said here today may not be repeated to the press. We don't want anything to leak out that might taint our thorough hearings."

In 2 Cozy Nordic Towns, a Craving for Jazz

By Mike Zwerin

BANNERS with "JAZZ" writ large are unfurled over main streets. Dexter Gordon posters appear in shoe shops. Millions of upstanding citizens from Moscow to Edinburgh and Sicily to the Arctic Circle run screaming with joy out of the woodwork to hear thousands of musicians play this noise nobody can listen to the rest of the year. "I'm a jazz musician but I'm only in it for the money" is suddenly no joke.

Cities like Nice, Montreux and The Hague are old copy. Here we are talking about the edge, not even the middle of nowhere. For a week at the end of July, two otherwise unremarkable towns both up the Nordic coasts from their capitals turn into Birdland theme parks. In both places, jazz festivals are the biggest public events of the year.

You can see 87 mountain peaks from the cozy fjord-port of Molde, Norway, population 23,000. Listening to locals, there appears to be nothing but cute little nonpolluting businesses here. (The whales are another matter, do not talk about whales to Norwegians.) The landscape reflects the Ice Age. Nearby dikes have uncovered remains of ninth-century Vikings, and of 20th-century beboppers. At 3 A.M. — dawn up here — John Hicks plays "Relaxing at Camarillo," named for a mental institution in which Bird was confined before writing it.

"Baywatcher" hates Bird and jazz in general, except for Dexter Gordon because he lived in Scandinavia. Mostly he gets his kicks from Norwegian folk songs. He's here because it's somewhere to sail his boat for a cool honeymoon. I figure he's a kind of seagull Smokey the Bear. "That's what I am," he says. If you stick a pin in Oslo and unroll Norway, the tip of the tail would reach Rome. So Baywatcher's boat, which we are both on, is cruising a fjord somewhere near Brussels. He shows me "my community" on a nautical map, five islands off the Atlantic coast two hours by water south of Molde, which in turn is a day's drive north of Oslo. Baywatcher does not like to go south: "We don't think we're missing much down there. We love our islands. People are nice to each other. There is no pollution, no crowds, no unemployment, no crime." He neglects to mention that there are also no minorities. (Do not talk to



Festival directors Einar Gjendem (Molde) and Jyrki Kangas (Pori).

Norwegians about the European Union.)

"Oliman," on the other hand, adores jazz. He is vice president of a big-time corporate festival sponsor and likes to play his flugelhorn for the fish when he fishes in the Swedish mountains (he just came back). Oliman's idea of a perfect Molde summer night is to fish for herring and cook the catch for family and friends. After wives and children are in bed, the men talk about important things and drink beer and aquavit. Then they take a sauna and shower and go to work at 7:30. "Look!" Oliman points to the cool water, sparkling silver in the low light, which barely really sets. "See the salmon jump?"

Molde resembles a cute Seattle with wooden houses on windy, winding, hilly streets. Its international jazz festival, still rather a family affair, started in 1961 with a "Norwegian Newport" in mind. Up here, childhood

sweethearts marry young and expect their marriages to endure until death do them part. They manage a bank, run a family business, continue to invest love and energy in jazz. They travel south on their own time and money to research next year's bookings. This year you could hear Charlie Haden, Egberto Gismonti, Little Feat, Jan Garbarek and Don Byron.

The director, Einar Gjendem, is a soft-spoken man who resembles the high school teacher he is about to become again after his four-year Norman Granz impersonation. Glasses sliding down his nose over a bushy beard, he points out a snow-covered mountain peak that bears his family name.

A chartered propjet flies musicians between Molde and Pori, Finland. The director in Pori, Jyrki Kangas, draws flamboyant overlapping circles between taking calls on a cellular phone.

in his office. The reason, he explains, that there are more and more jazz festivals in increasingly remote and far-flung places is that related music like folk, tango, the blues, samba and rock exist in the corners of these circles. Jazz, the most all-inclusive and democratic music, is the only one strong and universal enough to express the central theme: "It's all about lifestyle. It's a total experience, a carnival."

Jazz at the Philharmonic with wild strawberries. One hundred and fifty concerts by 600 musicians attract 100,000 visitors to Pori, mostly Finnish. The Ministry of Culture publishes a fancy book called "Finnish Jazz." There are 1,000 hotel rooms, 3,000 bed-and-breakfasts and schoolrooms become dorms. After staying up all night to experience the "Finnish Newport," quite a few fans cop some Zs on special morning trains running south to Helsinki. "People do not come to Pori just for the music," says the press director, Mikko Peltola. "Good music is not enough. You also have to be able to get a good cold glass of beer when you want one." The music continues until 6 A.M., by which time the curbs are paved with drunks.

The Russians bombed Pori to smithereens. It was further deconstructed into a pure example of what might be called the "Nouveau Warsaw" school of architecture. The festival takes place on what Kangas calls "Finnish land." He calls himself a "trained organizational shark." Like in Molde, he is one of a group of 1960s student jazz lovers who turned their dream into gridlocked cellular phone systems. The "carnival" transforms downtown along the river into "jazz streets" for one week a year. Abandoned factories are redesigned into clubs named Village Gate, Cotton Club and Riverside Jazz Circus, presenting acts like Herbie Hancock, Allen Toussaint, Tommy Flanagan and The Yellowjackets.

Yes, you read right. There are a bunch of empty factory buildings on prime downtown Pori real estate 51 weeks a year. You better believe that Kangas has plans to convert all of it into sprightly, ecologically-sound year-round endeavors, but he "won't lift a finger until someone puts 200 million Finnish marks on the table." When I told him how much I liked Side Hampton's little big band, Kangas replied with a top-drawer bottom line: "They cost \$32,000. They are too expensive."

PEOPLE

Jackson Heading Off For a Video in Budapest

Ex-bachelor Michael Jackson will arrive in Budapest on Friday to make a video for his next album, "Redeeming Evil." The Hungarian daily Nepszava said Wednesday. Sections of the city will be cordoned off, the police chief said. It was not clear if his bride, Lisa Marie Presley, would be with him. And already there is speculation about the size of any prenuptial agreement by whom has mentioned one. "He's worth \$100 million at least," said Rauli Felder, a renowned New York divorce lawyer. And Presley is reputed to be worth about the same. "Oh, that would be the mother of all prenuptial agreements," said Felder.

Patricia LaBelle jumped the gun on Bill Clinton at a Democratic fundraiser outside Washington. She sang a selection of her biggest hits. And then she added "Happy Birthday" for the president. "Are you 50 yet?" she called out to Clinton. "No, I have two years to go," he replied. And several days, as a matter of fact. His actual birthday is on Aug. 19.

The Philippine government plans to auction off up to \$30 million worth of jewels belonging to the former first lady Imelda Marcos. A member of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, Reynaldo Gula, said the jewels would be offered for sale in Bern next May.

Henry Kissinger might know a thing or two about national security, but that didn't stop his car from being stolen in New York. A thief apparently took the keys from a locked box at the former secretary of state's garage and drove off with his 1994 Mercedes-Benz.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 7 & 13

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	26/22	21/10	20/08	22/11	21/09	19/07	23/12	22/10	20/08
Amsterdam	24/22	20/08	18/06	23/12	21/09	19/07	23/12	22/10	20/08
Antwerp	26/20	14/07	10/05	20/08	14/07	10/05	20/08	14/07	10/05
Athens	32/20	24/12	20/08	31/21	23/12	19/07	32/20	24/12	20/08
Berlin	21/18	23/12	20/08	21/18	23/12	20/08	21/18	23/12	20/08
Bombay	30/26	21/10	18/06	31/21	23/12	19/07	32/20	24/12	20/08
Buenos Aires	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
Calcutta	31/28	21/10	18/06	32/22	24/12	20/08	33/23	25/11	21/09
Cardiff	20/18	16/04	12/02	21/19	17/05	13/03	22/20	18/06	14/04
Cape Town	26/19	17/07	13/05	27/20	18/08	14/06	28/21	19/09	15/07
Cairo	32/20	24/12	20/08	31/21	23/12	19/07	32/20	24/12	20/08
Chennai	30/26	21/10	18/06	31/21	23/12	19/07	32/20	24/12	20/08
Copenhagen	20/18	16/04	12/02	21/19	17/05	13/03	22/20	18/06	14/04
Dublin	19/16	13/05	9/03	20/17	14/06	10/04	21/18	15/07	11/05
Edinburgh	18/14	12/04	8/02	19/15	13/05	9/03	20/16	14/06	10/04
Geneva	24/22	20/08	18/06	25/23	21/09	19/07	26/24	22/10	20/08
Hamburg	20/18	16/04	12/02	21/19	17/05	13/03	22/20	18/06	14/04
Helsinki	21/17	16/04	12/02	22/18	17/05	13/03	23/19	18/06	14/04
Istanbul	29/24	17/07	13/05	30/25	18/08	14/06	31/26	19/09	15/07
Los Angeles	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
London	20/18	16/04	12/02	21/19	17/05	13/03	22/20	18/06	14/04
Lyon	24/22	20/08	18/06	25/23	21/09	19/07	26/24	22/10	20/08
Madrid	31/28	21/10	18/06	32/22	24/12	20/08	33/23	25/11	21/09
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Mumbai	30/26	21/10	18/06	31/21	23/12	19/07	32/20	24/12	20/08
Nairobi	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
Paris	24/22	20/08	18/06	25/23	21/09	19/07	26/24	22/10	20/08
Rangoon	30/26	21/10	18/06	31/21	23/12	19/07	32/20	24/12	20/08
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Rome	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
Sao Paulo	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
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Sydney	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
Taipei	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07
Tokyo	28/24	17/07	13/05	29/25	18/08	14/06	30/26	19/09	15/07

North America
A pleasant Canadian air mass will slide into the eastern United States this weekend. Some of the coolest weather since early June will occur over the weekend from Boston to Philadelphia. In the meantime, scorching heat will continue over the mountains from southern Canada to northern Mexico.

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Asia
Abnormal heat and drought will persist in Japan through Sunday. Extreme heat and humidity from Tokyo through Osaka will extend through Seoul into the weekend. Tropical Storm Caitlin will bring heavy rains to southern China Friday. Heavy rain will persist across the northwestern Philippines.

Europe	Today	High	
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